Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 142 No. 3

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

July 20, 1942

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Methanol
Ethanol
"Synasol" solvent
Isopropanol
Butanol
Methyl Amyl Alcohol
2-Ethylbutanol
Hexanol
Heptanol-2
2-Ethylhexanol
Undecanol
Tetradecanol
Heptadecanol

Glycols
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols
Propylene Glycol
Dipropylene Glycol

Ethers and Oxides
Ethyl Ether (Ethyl Oxide)
Isopropyl Ether
Butyl Ether
Hexyl Ether
Diethyl "Cellosolve"
Diethyl "Carbitol"
Dimethoxytetraglycol
Dichlorethyl Ether
"Chlorex" solvent
Triglycol Dichloride
Dichlorisopropyl Ether
Ethylene Oxide
"Carboxide" fumigant
Dioxane
Propylene Oxide

Glycol-Ethers
Methyl "Cellosolve"
"Cellosolve" solvent
Butyl "Cellosolve"
Phenyl "Cellosolve"
Benzyl "Cellosolve"
Methyl "Carbitol"
"Carbitol" solvent
Butyl "Carbitol"

Esters
Ethyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Methyl Amyl Acetate
2-Ethylbutyl Acetate
2-Ethylhexyl Acetate
Methyl "Cellosolve" Acetate
"Cellosolve" Acetate
"Carbitol" Acetate
Butyl "Carbitol" Acetate
Glycol Diacetate
Glycol Diformate
"Flexol" Plasticizer DOP
"Flexol" Plasticizer 3GH
"Flexol" Plasticizer 3GO
Diethyl Sulfate
Methyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Silicate

Ketones
Acetone
Synthetic Methyl Acetone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
Diisobutyl Ketone
Diacetone Alcohol
Mesityl Oxide
Isophorone
Acetonylacetone

Aldehydes
Butyraldehyde
2-Ethylbutyraldehyde
2-Ethylhexaldehyde
Crotonaldehyde
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein

Organic Acids
Butyric Acid
2-Ethylbutyric Acid
Caproic Acid
2-Ethylhexoic Acid

Anhydrides
Acetic Anhydride
Propionic Anhydride
Butyric Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride

Chlorinated Compounds
Ethylene Dichloride
"Chlorasol" fumigant
Propylene Dichloride
Butyl Chloride
Dichlorethyl Formal
Ethylene Chlorhydrin
Propylene Chlorhydrin

Amines
Butylamine
Di-2-ethylhexylamine
Ethylenediamine
Diethylenetriamine
Triethylenetetramine
Tetraethylenepentamine
Propylenediamine
Morpholine
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Diethylethanolamine
Aminoethylethanolamine
Phenylethanolamine
Phenyldiethanolamine
Ethylphenylethanolamine
Triisopropanolamine
Acetoacetanilide
2-Chloracetoacetanilide
2,5-Dichloracetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-o-toluidide
Phenylmethylpyrazolone
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"Vinylite" Resins
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Polyvinyl Acetate
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Polyvinyl Butyral
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"Vinyon" fiber

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

Volume 142 July 20, 1942 No. 3

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Chemical Process Board To Advise WPB Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a distinguished group of nationally known chemists to aid the chemical branch of the War Production Board in meeting the many problems which almost daily face the board in the selection of methods of processing materials for the war production program was announced July 19 by Dr. E. W. Reid, chief of the branch.

The group is composed of twelve members, with Dr. Donald B. Keyes, chief consultant of the chemical branch, serving as chairman. The group will hold its first meeting here July 20. In addition to Dr. Keyes the members of the board are:—

Dr. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University.
Dean Joel H. Hildebrand, of the University of California.
Dean S. C. Lind, of the University of Minnesota.
Dean Frank C. Whitmore, of Pennsylvania State College.
Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., Boston.
Carl S. Miner, of the Miner Laboratories, Chicago.
Foster D. Snell, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn.
Charles O. Brown, New York.
Charles R. Downs, of Weiss & Downs, Inc., New York.
Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, of the Mc-

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OPA Ceilings Respect State Fair Trade Laws

OPD Washington Bureau

Another modification of the Office of Price Administration's policy on the operation of state fair trade laws in conjunction with the General Maximum Price Regulation has been stated by David Ginsburg, general counsel of OPA. The new policy is to resolve all conflicts in favor of operation of the fair trade law contracts when it is shown that substantial observance of these contracts was the general rule within the community during March.

Mr. Ginsburg's statement of the new policy follows:—

I have been asked to clarify some uncertainties which have arisen with respect to the position of the Office of Price Administration as to the relationship between the general maximum price regulation and resale price main-

—Continued on page 58

OPA Clarifies Retail Chain Ceiling Status

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure by which a chain of retail stores operating with an established uniform-price policy may continue this policy in setting ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation has been announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The procedure is set forth in amendment No. 12 to the general maximum price regulation, and offers an alternative means for chain stores to determine maximum prices for merchandise in which any of the stores did not deal during March, the base pricing period.

Under the general regulation each store in a chain is a separate seller and must determine its own ceiling prices If a store did not deal in an article in March, it must determine the maximum price by reference to a similar commodity which it carried in March, or to the same or similar commodity of its most closely competitive store, or by a formula based upon a comparable commodity. This require-

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PRP Allows Orders For Future Delivery

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers operating under the Production Requirements Plan can request suppliers to retain orders on the books for future delivery if they are in excess of authorized quarterly purchases. This was made clear in Interpretation No. 2 to paragraph (d) (1) (iii) of Priorities Regulation No. 11, as amended, issued by the War Production Board.

The section requires producers to cancel or reduce outstanding purchase orders to the amount authorized by their PRP certificates. However, the interpretation points out that notification to suppliers to hold excess orders on the books for future delivery is sufficient.

Moffatt Quits WPB For Chemical Warfare

OPD Washington Bureau

Fraser M. Moffatt has resigned as chief of the alcohols and solvents section of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board to become a colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service. Col. Moffatt joined the War Board late in 1941, after serving for eight years as vice-president of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, one of the major alcohol producing companies. He served in World War No. 1 in the infantry as a second lieutenant.

Col. Moffatt in his regime as chief of the alcohols and solvents section, was credited with successfully carrying out a conversion program through which current production facilities of the alcohol industry will more than cover the nation's war and civilian demand for alcohol.

This conversion program, which entailed the changing-over of blackstrap molasses plants to enable them to manufacture alcohol from grain,

—Continued on page 56

OPA Sets Price Schedule For Imported Oils and Fats

OPD Washington Bureau

Four steps to facilitate orderly and normal marketing of imported vegetable oils, tallows, greases, and marine animal oils, and for adjustments in contracts with the United States, or any agency thereof are being taken today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson in what was described by him as the most sweeping revision of the fats and oils price structure yet made. The four steps taken are:—

(1) Fixing specific maximum prices on nineteen different imported vegetable oils.

(2) Adjusting price differentials between various grades of tallow and greases; then rolling back these newly adjusted prices on inedible tallow and greases about 1-cent per pound in order to relieve the raw material squeeze on soap manufacturers, who previously had voluntarily cut their soap prices.

(3) Setting dollars and cents maximum prices on six different marine animal oils and one processed marine animal oil.

(4) Making provisions for adjustments in maximums established by revised price schedule No. 53, where contracts with the United States, or any agency thereof, or a subcontract under such contract is involved. It was explained, in this connection, that sellers may make deliveries while

—Continued on page 63

Monsanto Co. Releases Livingston for U.S. Post

Release of John W. Livingston to the Rubber Reserve Company, which he will join as consulting engineer, has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Julius A. Berninghaus, general manager of

John W. Livingston

sales of the Organic Chemicals Division of Monsanto, succeeds Mr. Livingston as general manager of the division. Preparatory to becoming active in the Rubber Reserve Company,

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Anilin Control To Start Sept. 1

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has announced that it was taking over control, beginning September 1, of anilin. Order M-184, controlling distribution of anilin, provides that on and after September 1, 1942, no person shall use, deliver or accept delivery of anilin except as specifically directed or authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. Consumers seeking delivery must file requests on form PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on form PD-584. Requests must be filed by August 10 for September delivery

The order does not apply to the use by any person of not to exceed 500 pounds of anilin in any one month, nor to the use by the United States Army or Navy of anilin pro-

—Continued on page 44

Toilet Goods Production Regulated by WPB Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuance of Order L-171 imposing restrictions on the production of a long list of toiletries and cosmetics and the number of containers in which such products may be packed was announced July 16 by the War Production Board. The action is expected to save annually 17,400,000 pounds of chemicals and other critical materials needed for war, it was stated.

The order contained two schedules, one classifying all toiletry and cosmetic products into three lists and specifying the production and sales permitted for each classification, and the other, limiting each toiletry or cosmetic product, except perfume, to not more than three consumer sizes of containers. Perfumes may be packed in four different size consumer containers for each odor. In the case of professional or service users who buy large quantities the number of containers is limited to two sizes, except in the case of permanent waving lotions in which case three different size containers may be used.

The order made no attempt to restrict the shades and odors of toiletries and cosmetics. C. A. Willard, chief of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch, said that this would not be done "at least for the present."

Under schedule I classifying the products into groups subject to production restriction, those placed on list I, containing no critical material, may be produced in unlimited fashion both as to quantity and number of marketable units.

List II, containing some critical material, is permitted 100 percent of 1941 production in quantity, 90 percent of 1941 in marketable units. The lower percentage of permitted marketable units is to encourage a manufacturer to use larger containers, thereby saving container material.

List III, containing more critical materials than lists II, is permitted 80 percent of 1941 production in quantity, 72 percent of 1941 in marketable units.

All of the items in list I are also found in list II. Those in list I contain no critical material; when the same item is in list II, it is because it contains some critical material. Therefore, it is to the advantage of a manufacturer to produce those particular items without the use of critical mate-

—Continued on page 66

Xylol from Coaltar Now Under M-150

OPD Washington Bureau

Xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coaltar are brought under control of General Preference Order M-150 by amendment No. 1, issued July 11. The order, restricting sale and delivery of xylol and xylol aromatic materials to orders bearing preference ratings of A-2 or higher, originally defined these products as "...of petroleum origin." A substantial amount of xylol and xylol aromatic materials are being produced as a by-product of toluol manufacture, and are, therefore, coaltar derivatives. As such, they were not covered by M-150.

To remove the resulting commercial inequalities that arose between the petroleum and coaltar producers, the definition of aromatic petroleum solvents in the original order is changed by this amendment to include the xylol and xylol range aromatic materials made from coaltar as well as the petroleum derivatives.

Xylol is an important ingredient of protective coatings, and is widely used as an industrial solvent, both of which have important military and industrial uses. It can be substituted for toluol in many cases, thus relieving toluol for munitions manufacture.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

July 17, 1942	July 10, 1942	July 18, 1941
142.7	**143.2**	**125.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The price level of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was further depressed last week. One real chemical—sulphate white lead—added to the usual downward weight of agricultural products and their relatives. Some of this group were boosted last week, there being no ceiling to guard them.

Business boomed in the customary manner of these times—mostly going to war. The sequestration of more and more materials as materiels became more imminent. All sorts of research and other endeavors are being applied to the job of replacing such draftees: consequently the chemical and related markets know an increasing variety of items of interest.

Prices were advanced on medium Jamaica ginger, California sage, soapbark, and high-grade blood at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on bright Jamaica ginger, Cyprus sage, henbane, saffron, Indian celery seed, mace, West Indian nutmegs, several red peppers and other condimental articles, gum rosins, gum turpentine, domestic and Argentine casein, and sulphate white lead in barrels.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, July 17, 1942

Quotations on Portuguese ergot are lower at 5s. 9d. per pound. Mattogrosso ipecac is down to 16s. 9d. per pound. Chinese menthol, 72s. 6d. per pound.

Rust in Flax Crop

Telegraphic advices from Minneapolis on Friday stated that bad rust reports were being received from the Red River Valley flax fields. Weather hot and muggy. Cash flaxseed prices one cent lower for other than choice grades.

Antimony Restrictions Are Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over antimony is revised by an amended General Preference Order, M-112. Chemical derivatives, with the exception of antimony oxide and sulphide, which are the result of primary processing, are removed from control of the order. Frit is included in the items covered, by definition.

To encourage the fullest production of domestic ores, the amended order frees from restriction deliveries up to 50 tons per months of ores or concentrates by U .S. mines. Deliveries of 25 pounds or less of contained antimony are permitted to any one person in one month, without an allocation.

Restrictions on certain specific uses of antimony are modified by the amended order. Nonceramic coatings may use up to 2 percent antimony, and antimony may now be used in ceramic coatings only when they are designed to be acid-resistant. Antimony may be substituted for tin in bearing metals and other alloys, to free zinc and lead compounds in certain pigments, and for both tin and lead in a variety of other places. Such substitution to relieve pressure on these more scarce metals will be encouraged by this amended order.

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Soap Standards Fixed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration July 27 ordered that, effective July 21, no soap manufacturer may sell or deliver bar or package soaps or cleaners differing in weight or quality from the same products delivered in the thirty-day period ending July 17. This is the first OPA regulation dealing with standards of consumer goods as a factor of price-control.

All forms of household soaps are covered—toilet, laundry, flake, chip, and granuled—and no reduction in the size of cake or package and no deterioration in the quality or serviceability can be made. In cases where manufacturers may have been on the point of introducing new types of soap in some areas, the regulation provides a method for granting exceptions to prevent undue hardships, but such exceptions will not be allowed to defeat the purposes of the regulation, OPA said.

Tax Bill Biggest Excises in History

OPD Washington Bureau

The biggest tax bill in the nation's history, designed to raise $6,144,000,000 of additional revenues in a full year of operations was laid before the house today for its approval by the committee on ways and means. The bill, which also constitutes the most extensive rewriting of the general provisions of the revenue code that has been undertaken by Congress in recent years, will send the total tax burden under Federal sta-

—*Continued on page* 60

Dewey Pierce Named Adviser Of WPB on Paint Procurement

OPD Washington Bureau

Dewey L. Pierce, Riverside, Conn., has been appointed commodity procurement adviser on paint, varnish, lacquer, and waxes for the Procurement Policy Division of the War Production Board. He succeeds Edgar S. Blackledge, who has resigned to return to private industry.

Mr. Pierce was formerly with the Office of Price Administration. Prior to last December he was executive vice-president and a director of the C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company and the New Jersey Paint Company, subsidiaries of the Sapolin Company. Before that he was president of the F. O. Pierce Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Brooklyn,

Lithium Compounds To Be Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

A complete allocation system for lithium compounds will be instituted, starting September 1, the Director-General for Operations announced July 17. A new Order, M-191, provides for monthly requests for lithium compounds on form PD-585 and reports from producers on PD-586.

Deliveries of 25 pounds or less in any month are exempted from the restrictions of the order.

Lithium compounds are widely used in war equipment manufacture, particularly in making shockproof and temperature-resistant glass.

Industrial Salvage Committee Formed

Formation of the American Industries Salvage Committee, representing groups of leading industrial concerns who are working with the Conservation Division of the War Production Board to help speed the collection of vital scrap materials, has been announced by Robert W. Wolcott, chairman of the group and president of Lukens Steel Company.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

In spite of all the investigations, conferences, and wild-eyed talk over the rubber situation, it still remains as muddled as ever. But one thing is beginning to stand out with clarity—it is that Donald Nelson is going to have to do something about synthetic "rubber" production and do it quick if he is not to find some bright morning that Congress has suddenly clipped his wings on the question of controlling material supplies.

The way the situation is shaping up there appears to be little doubt that a showdown is in the making over who is to make the laws and who is to administer them. The administration, of course, is anxious to avoid this condition, and the way some of the fast-thinking officials are proceeding is to feed Congress a few sugar-coated pills hoping that this will meet its demands and thus quiet the efforts to interfere with production programs.

Mr. Nelson's big headache is the Gillette bill to set up an independent czar over the entire synthetic "rubber" program which would mean that not Mr. Nelson, but someone else would say how much steel, copper, and other critical materials is to go into the building of synthetic rubber plants and what processes shall be used for making rubber. It is not difficult to see how such a move would add to the confusion already existing over allocation of scarce materials, and Mr. Nelson is out to stop the bill if at all possible.

One of the ideas that he is readying and may spring at most any time is to set up his own synthetic "rubber" agency. In effect, it would operate in about the same way that the independent agency provided for in the Gillette bill would operate, but with this big difference: Mr. Nelson himself would head the agency determine all its policies, and direct all its affairs. In this way congressional demands would be satisfied and Mr. Nelson would retain control over scarce material supplies.

Potash Muriate a 'Metal'

Inclusion of potassium chloride (muriate of potash) in the "metals list" of priorities regulation No. 11 had the effect of extending the application of the Production Requirements Plan to a large number of fertilizer manufacturers and other users of this material who otherwise would have been exempt because of the $5,000 quarterly minimum.

Just why it was done is something that WPB hasn't yet explained clearly, because it can't be claimed that there is a severe shortage of potassium chloride—at least it isn't so scarce as to call for its application or restriction under any other order of the WPB. Efforts have been made by the fertilizer industry to have it removed from the list, but these have brought only negative results. The industry is still trying, however, with the hope of a change of heart upon the part of WPB soon.

Sulphanilamide for Soldiers

Every American soldier going into a theatre of operations will be provided with a package of crystalline sulphanilamide to sprinkle on wounds as a guard against infection, the War Department announces. This is in addition to sulphanilamide tablets for internal use.

Five grams of sulphanilamide is contained in a newly developed envelope package with a shaker-top to be carried in each soldier's first-aid kit, with instructions for its use before applying a first-aid dressing. The crystalline form of sulphanilamide was selected for this use after tests had revealed that when the chemical is finely powdered it tends to cake in the container and so may not be sprinkled evenly.

Magnesium for Manuring

Magnesium, one of the critical war metals, is also an essential fertilizer element on some soils, but there is no prospects of a shortage of magnesium for fertilizers, say Colin W. Whittaker and William M. Rose, of the Department of Agriculture, who have studied the supply situation.

Most soils have magnesium enough to supply the small quantity plants require. Some magnesium, however, is a prime essential, since chlorophyl, the green coloring of the plant, includes this element. Before the war, the main source of the quickly soluble salt was calcined kieserite, imported mainly from Germany. With this supply cut off, fertilizer manufacturers turned to various forms of magnesium oxide, one of which is obtained by heating dolomite (magnesium limestone), of which the United States has abundant supplies. Most of the supply of magnesium metal required in the war effort comes from other sources and war use does not affect the supply of agricultural magnesium.

Subsidy Ideas Split

Congressional opposition, particularly in the senate, to governmental subsidizing of industries directly out of the general funds of the treasury continues unabated, but the administration hasn't yet given up hope of devising some plan to relieve the many companies whose profits are being squeezed to the vanishing point by ceiling prices and mounting production costs.

Another try at getting congressional approval of a subsidy program is in the making. It may take the form of a special tax levied on a national basis from which the proceeds would be used for the single purpose of aiding those concerns facing the prospect of being expected to operate at a loss while continuing to provide services and materials for the war program. At least this is the way the wind was blowing this week.

Just why Congress is so opposed to subsidizing industry has never been made clear in the debates, although it is conceded that there is some justified opposition to such a program even among industrialists because it might be the opening wedge to government dictation of managerial policies. Nevertheless the way the situation sums up so far is that Congress believes in subsidies and dictation for the farmers but when it comes to business firms that's something else again.

Silver Bloc Among the Lead

The stockpile of lead is being built up to such proportions that government war agencies are reportedly inclined to loosen up somewhat on the restrictions governing its use. The first move may come from the War Department in the form of a change in its specifications concerning army construction. Some relaxation of the prohibition is under consideration that would permit the use of lead in construction work, except for purely ornamental purposes, certain quarters have been reliably informed.

On the other hand the availability of silver for industrial purposes continues to grow tighter and tighter with the silver bloc in Congress standing firm in their opposition to the release of some of the government's huge store for the war effort because they fear that such a concession would open the door to eventual repeal of the silver purchase act. As a consequence it is quite possible that WPB may be forced soon to take steps to control supplies to make sure that they are channeled into their proper places.

How to Get More Rubber

The importance of establishing and maintaining machinery for continued collection of scrap rubber is emphasized by the fact that when a tire "wears out" only about one-sixth of its rubber content is destroyed and

—*Continued on page* 43

Chemical Workers Draft Exempt Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

Workers engaged in the production of a selected list of chemicals and allied products were included among a list of thirty-four broad essential activities to be regarded by the local draft boards as occupations essential for the prosecution of the war in meeting the draft quotas under the selective service system issued by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service July. 14. At the same time Gen. Hershey authorized the local boards, in filling their quotas for the military services, to consider registrants for selection in the following order:—

(1) single men with no dependents, (2) single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents, (3) single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort, (4) married men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only, (5) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only; (6) married men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only, and (7) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only. In all cases, however, the dependency status must have been acquired priod to December 8, 1941, and at a time when induction was not imminent.

While men engaged in the activities contained in the list of thirty-four essential activities are to be considered by the local boards as being engaged in essential war work, Gen.

—*Continued on page* 57

Chemicals Transportation Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a Chemicals Transportation Advisory Committee has been announced by the Office of Defense Transportation. The Committee will assist A. V. Bourque, chief of the section of tankcar service, in working out methods of increasing the efficiency of tankcar movements in the transportation of chemicals. Those appointed to the committee are:

John Keeler, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. M. Maybey, Mathieson Alkali Works, New York; J. W. Brown, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; S. G. Moore, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. H. Beard, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., New York City; N. B. Chapin, Solvay Process Company, New York; J. C. Sloss, General Chemical Company, New York.

Explosives Makers Deny Antitrust Charges

A not-guilty plea was entered in the Federal district court in Philadelphia, July 15, by six of the country's largest manufacturers of commercial explosives to charges that they conspired since 1938 to maintain "high, arbitrary and artificial prices" in violation to the Sherman antitrust act No date has been fixed for the trial.

The companies entering not-guilty pleas were:—

E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Hercules Powder Company, and Atlas Powder Company, all of Wilmington; Austin Powder Company, Cleveland; Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, and King Powder Company, Cincinnati.

U.S.-Iceland Make Lend-Lease Pact

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States and Iceland has completed a lend-lease agreement. E. Hjalmar Bjornson, special representative of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Administrator, Kenneth Lewis, his assistant, and Charles Gage Anderson of the Lend - Lease Administration, negotiated the agreement for 1942-43.

ODT Modifies Rules On Long Truck Hauls

The Office of Defense Administration has modified its rules covering trucks making long hauls.

Under the revisions, effective August 1, all trucks affected must carry a capacity load over "a considerable portion" of the trip out or the trip back. They may carry less than a capacity load, or travel empty, only if the driver, after exercising "due diligence," is unable to comply with the load requirements.

As in the original order, truck capacity will be determined by the load carrying ability of the tires, less the weight of the truck. No truck will be required to perform a service which is beyond its transportation capacity or which is not authorized or sanctioned by law.

Further, no truck affected must be loaded to the point where its gross weight will exceed the safe capacity

—*Continued on page* 58

Combined Production Board Taking Shape

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald M. Nelson, American member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, has appointed as his deputy James S. Knowlson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British member of the board, has appointed Sir Robert J. Sinclair, K. B. E., at present director general of army requirements in the British War Office, as his deputy. Sir Robert will leave London for Washington shortly.

Mr. Nelson's representatives in London will be W. Averill Harriman, Lend-Lease Coordinator, and Philip D.

—*Continued on page* 63

OPA Grants Relief From Cut-Price Deals

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, who had abnormally low prices throughout March as a result of special merchandising deals or temporary price reductions, were authorized July 17 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to adjust their ceiling prices to the highest level at which they sold their goods during the thirty-day period immediately preceding the temporary reductions. The relief was granted in amendment No. 14 to GMPR to become effective July 21.

A number of manufacturers and wholesalers, particularly in the drug trades, had special discounts and merchandising deals in effect throughout March, the base pricing period under GMPR, and have been required to continue selling at the low price levels; in certain cases retailers reflected

—*Continued on page* 60

Tank Trucks ODT No. 6 Exemption Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

Tank trucks will continue to be exempt from provisions of General Order ODT-No. 6, governing operations of trucks used in local delivery service, until August 1, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced. The exemption is contained in General Permit ODT No. 6-6.

Granik Special Adviser To War Board Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, July 16 announced the appointment of Theodore Granik as his adviser. He will advise on such problems as the chairman may assign to him from time to time. Mr. Granik, a New York and Washington attorney, is well known in the radio field. He formerly served as assistant district attorney of New York and more recently as counsel to the United States Housing Authority. He will serve without compensation.

130,000,000 Customers

FOR ETHYL ALCOHOL

You are one of these customers—you and 129,999,999 others of us who live in the U.S.A. For alcohol is essential in making dozens of articles that we use every day of our lives.

The delicate scent of our favorite soaps . . . the flavoring extract in angel food cake . . . the lacquer that coats our radios . . . the antiseptics we apply to cuts on our fingers —these and a multitude of other every-day items require alcohol in their preparation. To insure highest quality, leading manufacturers specify Rossville Alcohols.

Rossville Alcohols are distilled to the most rigid standards of purity and uniformity—standards which have been maintained continuously for nearly a century.

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

ROSSVILLE ALCOHOLS • BUTYL STEARATE • ACETONE • AMINO-METHYL-PROPANEDIOL

Pine Oil Prices Rolled Back to Oct.

OPD Washington Bureau

Prices for natural and synthetic pine oil have been rolled back to the levels prevailing in October, 1941, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced.

The specific dollars and cents maximum prices established by the regulation Maximum Price Regulation No. 179, apply to three classifications of pine oil as therein specified:—"Basic pine oil, natural alpha terpineol and light gravity pine oil." The ceiling prices established for these grades is the price at which 80 percent of them sold during October 1 to 15, 1941. Although specific maximum prices are established for the various grades, it is also provided that no one may sell pine oil for more than his maximum price established by Section 1499.2 of the general price regulation. The regulation becomes effective July 18.

B3 reagent grade of pine oil manufactured by the Hercules Powder Company, and synthetic beta pine oil manufactured by Newport Industries, Inc., are specifically exempted from the schedule and continue under the provision of the general price regulation.

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5-Gallon Drums Being Returned Get Lower Rate

Effective August 20, 1942, the classification rating, and rates, on five-gallon drums returned for refilling will be reduced to first class (prior 1½ x first class) less carloads; and class 45 (prior 55) carload minimum weight 14,000 pounds . . . This action of the Railroad's Classification Committee is accomplished, according to E. A. Leveille, chairman, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association's traffic committee, in Supplement 11, Consolidated Freight Classification 15, Item 9265, amended by the addition of an appropriate entry to cover drums of five-gallons capacity, designated for convenience, gauges 21 to 26.

The Classification Committee's action is confined to five-gallon drums exclusively, commented Mr. Leveille, and should not be confused with the lower ratings authorized for drums of larger capacities made of 17, 18, 19 and 20 gauges, which in eastern territory enjoy third class rates; in the South four class for gauges 17, 18 and 19, subject to certificate as to prior railroad movement; and third class rates for 20-gauge drums.

In the territory under their jurisdiction, Western railroads authorize one-half of fourth class on empty drums return for refilling where the loaded movement in the reverse direction employed rail services, and it is certified on the bill of lading, Mr. Leveille added.

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WPB Ban Tightened On Civilian Steel Items

OPD Washington Bureau

The manufacture of an additional long list of civilian articles has been prohibited by the War Production Board by an amendment of the iron and steel conservation order, M-126. Among the products now prohibited are:—

Advertising novelties; ash sieves; cans or containers for antifreeze, under 5 gallon size; dispensers for hand lotions, paper products, and soap, dust collecting systems and equipment—except on A-1-j or higher, lard or vegetable oil tubs—except 5 lbs. and over and straps for wood containers, lipstick holders, mailing tubes, gasoline dispensing pumps, grease pumps, kerosene pumps, paint spray outfits, except industrial, salesmen's display cases and sales kits, watercolor paint boxes, containers for cosmetics and toiletries, closures for toiletries and cosmetics and keys for opening cans.

The above items are specified in supplementary list A added to the order. Manufacture of many of these articles already has been stopped by Order M-21, which limits deliveries of iron and steel to preference ratings of A-10 or higher.

A manufacturer of items on supplementary list A is given until August

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Insecticides: Present Demand And Long-Term Outlook

By R. C. Roark

Division of Insecticide Investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture

Contributed to Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Mexico City, July 6 to 16, 1942

Insecticides are the materials used to kill or repel insects. They are derived mostly from minerals, for example, compounds of antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, sulphur, and zinc; but they are obtained also from plants, for example, nicotine from tobacco, rotenone from derris, cube, timbo, and barbasco, pyrethrins from pyrethrum flowers; and a minor degree from animals, for example, soaps made from fish oil or animal fats.

The raw materials used to manufacture insecticides come from many of the American republics—copper from Chile; arsenic and antimony from Mexico; and sulphur and fluorine from the United States of America. Insecticides derived from plants likewise have a diverse geographic origin—cube from Peru; timbo from Brazil; barbasco from Venezuela; and nicotine from the United States of America. No one country is self-sufficient in materials for combating the numerous animal and plant pests that destroy crops. Only by the free interchange of the raw materials of the various American republics is it possible to successfully fight off the countless enemies which attack our food, clothing, shelter, domestic animals, and man himself.

The present demand for the principal insecticides is shown by the following statistics of their consumption in the United States n 1941; present in formation indicates that the 1942 consumption of insecticides will equal that of 1941, which was the highest on record:—

Consumption of the Principal Insecticides in the United States in 1941

	Pounds
Arsenicals—	
Lead arsenate	70,000 000
Calcium arsenate	70,000,000
Paris green	2,000,000
Sodium arsenite	15,000,000
Antimony—	
Tartar emetic	100,000
Copper—	
Copper oxides, basic carbonate, phosphate silicate, Bordeaux mixture, etc. (expressed as copper sulphate, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$)	80,000,000
Mercury—	
Organic mercury seed disinfectants (expressed as metallic Hg)	85.000
Fluorine—	
Cryolite	5,000,000
Sodium fluoride	900,000
Sodium fluosilicate	2,000,000
Sulphur—	
Sulphur dusts	90,000,000
Lime—sulphur solution (gallons)	10,000,000
Insecticides of vegetable origin—	
Nicotine sulphate	3 000,000
Derris, cube, and timbo	8,000,000
Pyrethrum flowers	12,000.000

In addition to the materials in this list, appreciable quantities of the following are used in combatting economically injurious insects, fungi, bacteria and rodents:—Benzene, orthodichlorobenzene, paradichlorobenzene, naphthalene, cresylic acid, creosote, formaldehyde, chlorinated hydrocarbon grain fumigants (for example, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dichloride), carbon bisulphide, chloropicrin, ethylene oxide, hydrocyanic acid, methyl bromide, metaldehyde, kerosene, mineral oil, nitrated phenols and cresols, pinetar, pinetar oil, pine oil, potassium permanganate, organic thiocyanates, soaps of many kinds, thallium sulphate, elemental phosphorus, red squill, and strychnine. If wood preservatives be included, large amounts of zinc chloride must be added to the list. Also a multitude of materials are used in small amounts, such as essential oils and their constituents, notably geraniol, and a growing number of synthetics, such as phenothiazin, xanthone, cyclohexylamine, tetramethylthiuram disulphide. A large number of wetting and emulsifying agents, such as sodium laurylsulphate and other sulphated or sulphonated organic compounds are bein gemployed in conjunction with insecticides. Recently, certain compounds have been discovered to have synergistic action when added to pyrethrum extract dissolved in kerosene and tested upon the housefly. Examples are isobutyl undecyleneamide, sesamin from sesame oil, and asarinin from the bark of the southern prickly ash, *Xanthoxylum clava-herculis* L.

Although a wide range of material derived from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources are used to combat pests, only a few of these are used on a large scale. Arsenicals are the backbone of the insecticide industry, and plant pathologists rely almost wholly upon the three elements—copper, sulphur, and mercury—to protect crops having an annual value of many billions of dollars in the United States against the attacks of fungi.

It is of interest to study the diverse uses to which some of the insecticides and fungicides are put. The following table shows the distribution according to crops of lead arsenate, a stomach poison; nicotine sulphate, a contact poison; and copper sulphate, a fungicide:—

Crop Distribution of Lead Arsenate, Nicotine Sulphate, and Copper Sulphate in the United States in 1941

	Pounds		
	Lead arsenate	Nicotine sulphate	Copper sulphate
Apples	35,000,000	675,000	18,900,000
Apricots	200,600	.....	35,000
Asparagus	25,000	.....	.....
Avocados	.....	.....	70,000
Beans	.....	.....	630,000
Beets	.....	.....	630,000
Blackberries	.....	.....	10,000
Broccoli	.....	25,000	.....
Cabbage and other cole crops	1,000,000	87,000	.....
Cantaloupes	.....	25,000	735,000
Carrots	.....	.....	70,000
Celery	.....	25,000	1,575,000
Cherries	600,000	.....	315,000
Citrus	.....	5,000	1,575,000
Cotton	1,500,000	32,000	.....
Corn	.....	2,000	.....
Cranberries	670,000	.....	787,500
Cucumbers	.....	15,000	588,000
Eggplant	.....	1,000	10,000
Grapes	3,000,000	50,000	3,937,500
Hops	.....	37,000	.....
Horseradish	.....	.....	70,000
Lettuce	.....	.....	70,000
Mushrooms	.....	5,000	.....
Onions	.....	5,000	70,000
Peaches	6,000,000	.....	35,000
Peanuts	.....	.....	70,000
Peas	.....	78,000	.....
Pears	3,000,000	125,000	1,260,000
Pecans	.....	.....	70,000
Peppers	.....	2,000	.....
Plums and prunes	100,000	25,000	157,500
Poppyseed	.....	.....	70,000
Potatoes	1,000,000	5,000	34,364,500
Quinces	.....	.....	70,000
Raspberries	.....	.....	10,000
Spinach	.....	5,000	.....
Strawberries	100,000	.....	70,000
Sweetpotatoes	.....	.....	70,000
Tobacco	1,000,000	.....	70,000
Tomatoes	250,000	5,000	2,520,000
Turnips	.....	11,000	.....
Vetch	.....	25,000	.....
Watermelons	.....	30,000	735,000
Other Uses			
Crops grown in greenhouses	.....	.....	70,000
Domestic animals	.....	500,000	.....
Forests	1,000,000	.....	.....
Home gardens and orchards	8,555,000	500,000	105,000
Lawns and golf greens	1,000,000	.....	.....
Nurseries	2,000,000	.....	.....
Shade trees and ornamentals	4,000,000	200,000	105,000
Totals	70,000,000	2,500,000	70,000,000

Entomologists estimate that about 7,000 special of insects in the United States attack growing crops, stored grains, dried fruits, nuts, flour, tobacco, woolen clothing, wooden buildings, domestic animals and even man himself. The damage caused is not less than 2 billion dollars annually. In addition 1 billion dollars of damage is caused by fungi and bacteria that attack vegetables, fruits and grains. If large quantities of insecticides and fungicides were not used the loss would be much greater.

Long Term Outlook

The present consumption of pesticides will be greatly exceeded in the future. A survey of the past two decades reveals a surprising growth in the use of all insecticides and

—*Continued on page* 72

Arsenic Ban Eased On Less Than 500 Lbs.

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure by which users of small amounts of arsenic may place purchase orders was simplified by amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-152, issued today. The number of small buyers of arsenic is large, but the aggregate amount of arsenic so bought is extremely small. To relieve these many small purchasers of the burden of filing form PD-490, the amendment makes it unnecessary for any buyer using less than a total of 500 pounds per calendar quarter to file any forms.

A certificate must be presented by such buyer, however, to his supplier, stating that the delivery currently sought will not result in his having received more than 500 pounds in that quarter. The original order, which placed all arsenic under allocation control, required that Form PD-490 be filed by consumers and distributors, and Form PD-491 by producers.

Producers and distributors must, under the amendment, list on forms PD-490 and PD-491 the aggregate amount of deliveries they propose to make during the ensuing quarter to persons receiving less than 500 pounds total of arsenic. Control over these small quantities is still retained by WPB.

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So. Amer. Copper Mines Now A-1-a for Supplies

OPD Washington Bureau

Higher preference ratings for copper mines in South America, which obtain stipulated amounts of maintenance and operating supplies with the assistance of P-58, have been announced by the Director-General for Operations.

Under the amendment, operators who have received a serially numbered copy of the order may apply an A-1-a rating for 25 percent of the dollar value of the material ordered, A-1-d to 35 percent and A-3 to the balance. Previous ratings were A-1-d and A-3.

The base period on whihc deliveries are based also is changed from the six months ending September 30, 1941, to the calendar half year preceding the one in which the rating is applied. An operator may not apply ratings assigned under the order to obtain deliveries of a dollar value exceeding 125 percent of the dollar value of the materials shipped to him in the preceding half year. The amendment makes the order effective until revoked.

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Metal Refiners Under P-73 Get PRP Exception

OPD Washington Bureau

Smelters and refiners of thirteen non-ferrous metals operating under order P-73 need not file PRP applications for the third quarter of 1942, and will continue to operate under P-73 for that period, the Director-General for Industry Operations has announced.

P-73 sets up priority ratings for the maintenance and repair needs of 102 smelters and refiners. Many of them are small and do not use the minimum of $5,000 worth of metal in a quarter. Pending completion of a uniform system to handle these applications P-73 will apply to all smelters and refiners.

Metals involved are antimony, cobalt, copper, iridium, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, tin, tungsten, vanadium and zinc. All serially numbered copies of P-73, which is issued only to individual companies upon application, have been extended to October 1, 1942.

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Patent Planning Commission Names Potter Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Audrey A. Potter, dean of engineering at Purdue University, has been named executive director of the National Patent Planning Commission. Dr. Charles F. Kettering is head of the commission, authorized to study means of utilizing new patents and methods to stimulate post-war production and employment.

The Best Defense Against *Strafing*

Low-flying planes that zoom by at terrific speed are tough targets — but not for this U. S. 40 mm. Bofors, a rapid-firing gun that fires at any angle with great destructive power.

The Best Defense Against *Waste*

War calls for products, as well as guns and ships and planes. And at a time when every product is doubly important—and waste is doubly serious—defense often starts with the "arming" of a drum.

You can make every drum — and every drop in it — safe from pilferage, leakage and other losses by equipping it with Tri-Sure Closures. Tri-Sure — with its *triple protection* — gives you three weapons against waste: a *seal* which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed; a *plug* which is always held tightly in place; a *flange* which assures complete drainage.

The Tri-Sure way is the *sure* way to make every shipment safe from every hazard. Take the first step now to make Tri-Sure part of *your* defense plan. Write for information on Tri-Sure Closures.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

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July 17, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

[*] OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00*
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 25%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works. 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard. USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

[*] Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,3] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, tefd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Cresylic (coaltar),[2] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys .....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys.. works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0065- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[2] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[4] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10¼- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[2] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1385- .1985
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. 71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP., dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[4] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -23.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -43.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35 -	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34 -	—
tank cars	lb.	.34 -	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.36 -	.37
hyd., dms.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Agar,[4] Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	3.50 -	—
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65 -	—
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.78 -	1.83
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.50 -	1.53
import., cs.	lb.	1.73 -	1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131 -	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09 -	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65 -	.75
drums	lb.	.63 -	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	.168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14 -	.173
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½-	.158

[6] The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½-	—
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13 -	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.76 -	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 -	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 -	3.60
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks, E., dlvd.	gal.	.58 -	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works	gal.	.64 -	—
10 bbls., E. works	gal.	.66 -	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works	gal.	.69 -	—
dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.60 -	—
19 dms., E. works	gal.	.62 -	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53 -	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57 -	—
10 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59 -	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50 -	—

SD2G ..Replaced by SD 23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½-	—
10 dms.	gal.	.62½-	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65½-	—
tanks	gal.	.53½-	—
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l., 10 or more, E. works	gal.	.61½-	—
1-10, E. works	gal.	.64½-	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51 -	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.61 -	—
20 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.63 -	—
1 to 19 dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54 -	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	.14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	.15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	.13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.11½-	.14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	.12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19 -	—
10 dms.	gal.	8.22½-	—
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.25½-	—
tanks	gal.	8.12 -	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64 -	—
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½-	—

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works	lb.	.25 -	.35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 -	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0660-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760-	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½-	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 -	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½-	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70 -	—
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis	lb.	.60 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 -	—
Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works	gal.	.67 -	.70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 -	—
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 -	—
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 -	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70 -	.72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13 -	—
5-10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram.		1.00 -	1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 -	.70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 -	.60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 -	—
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 -	—
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 -	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 -	1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 -	.18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metropolitan zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
divd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bbls. works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
divd., N. Y. Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—
divd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.08 -	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.09 -	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 -	—
140 to 375 lbs., works	lb.	.11 -	—
100 lbs. or less, works	lb.	.12 -	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0310-	—
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½-	—
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 -	1.50
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 -	1.70
Iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 -	1.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	2.10
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 -	2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4], c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 -	.69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 -	—
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 -	—
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 -	—
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 -	—
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 -	—
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -	18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 -	—
5 and 10-gal. cans, works	lb.	.60 -	—
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00 -	—
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works	lb.	.05 -	—
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y.,	lb.	.16 -	—

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works	lb.	.04 -	—
Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 -	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	1.10 -	—
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.0564-	.0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.35
bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.38
kegs	lb.	.32 -	.36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
cns., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 -	—
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 -	.85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)			
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 -	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71 -	—
jars	lb.	3.65 -	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Molybdate, kgs., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.39 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works	unit-ton	No prices	
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½-	—
paste	lb.	.06½-	—
Sulphate,[6] dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports,	ton.	29.00 -	—
spot	ton.	30.00 -	—

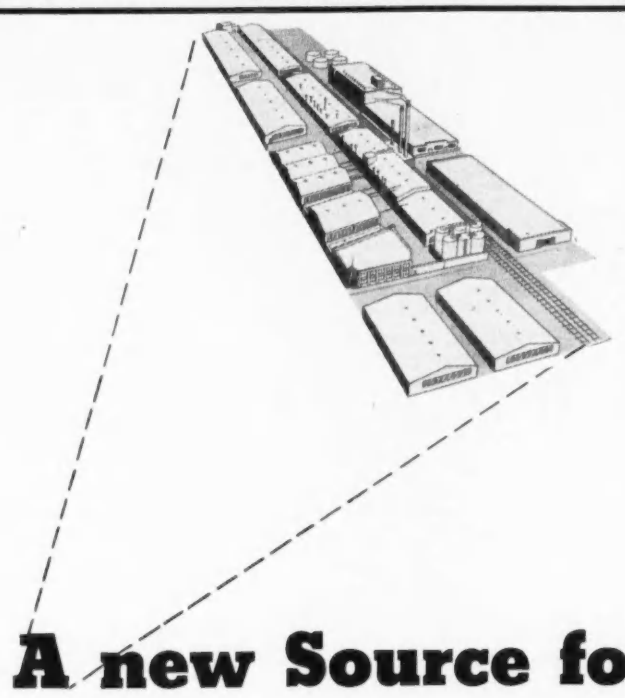
Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.06 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.45 -	.55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	.17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	.17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable	lb.	.75 -	—
Caproate, cans	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08½-	—
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
refd., l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 -	1.35
import., natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.37½-	.38
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.34½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Star	lb.	.60 -	.61
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 -	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%	lb.	.18½-	—
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 -	.22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 -	—
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 -	2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -	11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports	100 kilos.	105.00 -	—
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -	134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 -	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 -	—
jars	lb.	5.43 -	—
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 -	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	44.00 -	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	33.00 -	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	28.50 -	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	26.50 -	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	22.50 -	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	19.00 -	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	16.50 -	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines	ton.	15.50 -	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.04 -	.12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.05 -	.13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.03¾-	.05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.04¾-	.06
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 -	—
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 -	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 -	—
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 -	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point	ton.	32.90 -	—
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	25.50 -	—
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points	ton.	30.50 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y. whse.	ton.	58.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points	ton.	21.00 -	—
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	23.00
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cns, refinery	gal.	.16 -	.20
dms., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.15 -	.20
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 -	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75 -	—

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.80
Barbasco root (see cube root).			
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 -	.80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Barbital, cs. dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 -	—
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.00 -	—
precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	60.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -	—
Sulphur-free, c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -	—
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.50 -	—
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, divd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line.	ton.	77.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	79.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	90.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	92.00 -	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.	ton.	81.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	83.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	94.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	96.00 -	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.,	ton.	87.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	89.00 -	—
	ton.	100.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	102.00 -	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	83.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	88.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	97.80 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	99.80 -	—
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.06 -	.07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 -	—
jars	lb.	4.62 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots	lb.	.31 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.32 -	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	27.65 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	28.65 -	—
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00 -	—
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.35 -	—
ex whse., New York	ton.	34.00 -	—
Southern, off color, bgs., mines	ton.	17.50 -	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	18.00 -	—
ore, bulk, mines	ton.	8.00 -	—
Barytes, German	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines	ton. 7.00	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)		
Bay rum, bbls	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs	lb. .12	- .18
Belladonna leaves, bls	lb. 3.45	- 3.50
Root, bls	lb. 1.75	- 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.11.00	- —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works,	ton.16.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.,	lb. .45	- .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs	lb. .85	- —
5 to 25 lbs	lb. .90	- .95
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls	lb. .70	- —
Benzocaine, cns	lb. 3.00	- 4.00
Benzol,[2,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works	gal. .20	- —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal	gal. .15	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo	gal. .15	- —
Benzophenone, dms	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys	lb. .23	- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb. 1.95	- —
dms.	lb. .55	Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns	lb. .59	Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.,	lb. 2.50	- —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb. .22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb. 5.50	Nom.
Formate, cns	lb. 3.50	- 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots	lb. 9.50	- —
Propionate, bots	lb. 4.00	- —
Salicylate, bots	lb. 2.50	- —
Benzylidineacetone, bots	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.22.50	-38.50
Hydrochloride, cns	lb.22.50	-38.50
Sulphate, cns	lb.22.50	-38.50
Berberis root, bls	lb. .13	- .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs	lb. .55	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb. .23	- —
L.c.l., bbls., works	lb. .24	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms	lb. 2.50	- —
kgs.	lb. 2.70	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs	lb. .51	- —
Beth root, bls	lb. .33	- .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.00	- —
jars	lb. 2.85	- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.,	lb. 2.86	- —
jars	lb. 2.75	- —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.46	- —
cns.	lb. 3.35	- —
Metal, ton lots	lb. 1.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots	lb. 1.45	- —
cns.	lb. 1.30	- —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.19	- —
cns., kgs	lb. 3.10	- —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.51	- —
fib. dms	lb. 3.40	- —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns	lb. 1.59	- 1.85
175-lb. bbls	lb. 1.50	- —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots.,	lb. 2.79	- —
fib. dms	lb. 2.73	- —
Subgallate, bots., cns	lb. 1.49	- 1.72
fib. dms	lb. 1.40	- —
Subiodide, bots	lb. 4.24	- —
fib. dms	lb. 4.13	- —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns	lb. 1.29	- 1.51
250-lb. bbls	lb. 1.20	- —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots	lb. 2.59	- —
bbls., fib. dms	lb. 2.50	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.76	- —
fib. dms	lb. 3.65	- —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots	lb. 3.76	- —
cns.	lb. 3.65	- —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms	lb. 3.40	- —
5-lb. cns	lb. 3.45	- 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid	lb. .14	- —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb. .17	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .17½	- —
2, c.l.	lb. .13	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13½	- —
3, c.l.	lb. .12	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
4, c.l.	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
5, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
6, c.l.	lb. .08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .09	- —
7, c.l.	lb. .11½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .12	- —
8, c.l.	lb. .12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .13	- —
Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.		
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb. .03625	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse	lb. .05	- —
dlvd.	lb. .05	- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb. .03550	- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse	lb. .07½	- —
dlvd.	lb. .07½	- —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb. .08½	- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .09	- —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .11	- —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .12	- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .14¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .15¼	- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .16½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .17½	- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .18¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .20	- —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .26½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .27½	- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .37½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .40	- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb. .0434	- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb. .04½	- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y	lb. .05¾	- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y	lb. .06	- —
dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb. .09½	Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls	lb. .40	- .45
Tree bark, bls	lb. .20	- .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb. .20	- .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.60.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.67.50	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va	ton.70.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.75.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.75.00	- —
bbls., same basis	ton.80.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.46.50	- —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.25	- 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs. 2.50	- 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.,	unit-ton. 5.45	- 5.50
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago,	unit-ton. 5.75	- —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipt	unit-ton. 5.45	- —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, bls	lb. .33	- .41
Blue,[3] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb. .85	- .90
AlkaM blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb. .35	- —
Celestial, bbls	lb. .10	- .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb. .36	- —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, 1-kilo pkg	lb. 4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld	lb. 3.30	- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb. .36	- —
Molybdated, Victora, same basis, contractr	lb. 3.15	- —
Peacock, same basis, contracts	lb. .52	- —
Blue, potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts	lb. .42	- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb. .36	- —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs	lb. 4.00	- —
Victoria, kgs	lb. 3.30	- —
methyl violet, kgs	lb. 2.10	- —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb. .23	- .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis	lb. .12	- .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis	lb. .17	- .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner	lb. 1.83	- —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.93	- —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag root, bls	lb. .20	- .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs	lb. 1.67	- 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms	lb. 1.70	- 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.39.00	Nom.
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.37.50	Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.40.00	-41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.42.00	Nom.
Bone, meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.35.00	-37.50
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.37.50	Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).		
Boneset leaves, bls	lb. .12	- .13
Borage flowers, bls	lb. .40	- .95
Borax,[6] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld	ton.41.50	- —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld	ton.45.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.56.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse	ton.61.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld	ton.55.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.66.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse	ton.71.00	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	ton.50.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.61.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse	ton.66.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld	ton.60.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.71.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse	ton.76.00	- —
USP $15 per ton higher.		
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers	lb. .11	- —
l.c.l., dealers, dms	lb. .11½	- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.		
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).		
Brimstone (see Sulphur).		
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb. .25	- .30
single pkgs., same basis	lb. 30	- 35



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Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
obya. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dma., over 10 lbslb. .60 - .65
moulding. cns., dma., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dma., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dma., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235 - —
Bug, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03¾- —
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement.. bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey - type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis .....lb. .05¼- —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
f.o.b. Boston.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[3] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .145
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .156
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14¼- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Propionate, dma., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- .17
tanks .....lb .15¼- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.96
cns., works.....lb. .65 - 70
dma., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, gromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. In lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 llbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd. ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100 - gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works, lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
afloat, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,3] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. .....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.: S. F., Cal.: Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind. Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean)
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case - hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15½- —
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .10½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .11 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .84 .85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
shortstick, bls.....lb. .83 .84
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .62 - .85
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
standard .....lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34 50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Residue, paper bgs., c.l, wks. ton.15.00 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,[3] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[3] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .63 - .64
Citral, bots., cns..... 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Zanzibar .....lb. .17½- .18
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[7] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .20½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, shipment	lb.	No prices	
Coriander, Morocco, bgs	lb.	.13	- .17
Indian, bgs	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
Corn silk, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l	100 lbs.	3.54	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69	- —
43°, bbls., c.l	100 lbs.	3.74	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.24	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills	ton.	37.00	- —
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns	lb.	2.75	- —
1-lb. cns	lb.	2.90	- —
1-oz. cns	lb.	3.25	- —
less than 5, cns	lb.	4.15	- 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.60	- .75
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½	- —
smaller lots, bbls	lb.	.58	- —
kgs.	lb.	.58½	- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80	- .85
bots.	lb.	1.00	- 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms	gal.	.28	- —
Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.10	- 2.39
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141	- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.18	- 18½
Cresol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.10	- —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- —
tanks	lb.	.08¾	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18	- —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	- —
natural, c.l	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40	- .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	.75	- .85
powd., cs	lb.	.82	- .90
Culver's root, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs	lb.	.19½	- .20
Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.17½	- .18
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
Persian, bgs	lb.	.15¾	- .16¼
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.	
Cyanamide,[5],[6], fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½	Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½	Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾	- —
lump, dms	lb.	.09¾	- —
75%, gran., dms	lb.	.15	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16	- —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23	- —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.	gal.	.27	- —

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.15	- .16
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35	- .44
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12½	Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls	lb.	.29	- .30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs	3.95	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.10¼	- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
Diamyl sulphate l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	- —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.105	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.095	- —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10	- .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.64	- —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
cns., works	lb.	.23½	- —
Sebacetate, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .47
Tartrate, dom., dms	lb.	.92	- —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.037	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
tanks	lb.	.08	- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.85	- —
Diethylaniliin, dms	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30	- —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .24½
Diethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.50	- .55
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.31	- .33
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.24	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms	lb.	.05	- —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.46	- —
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms	gal.	.59	- .61
tanks	gal.	.51	- —
dest., dist., dms	gal.	.53	- .58
tanks	gal.	.48	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00	- —
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00	- —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50	- 1.50
domestic, bls	lb.	.36	- .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.07	- .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs	lb.	1.00	- 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
	lb.	17.50	- —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.			
FD&C green, No. 3, cns	lb.	27.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —

ONLY 118,300,000 BACTERIA PER GLASS

If milk is improperly cooled at the farm or if milking machines and cans are not kept scrupulously clean, bacteria count rises alarmingly. Milk delivered to receiving stations with a bacteria count over 500,000 per cubic centimeter sours prematurely . . . is not worth pasteurizing!

Quick, positive check of the bacteria count is developed through the use of Methylene Blue in the Reductase Test. An aqueous solution of Methylene Blue colors good milk for 5½ hours.

Not-so-good milk regains its whiteness sooner. If the "dyed" milk turns white within the hour, down the drain it goes!

Methylene Blue is one of many National dyes protecting America's health . . . another product of National Research — research that has expanded into the fields of Coating Resin Chemicals, Synthetic Detergents, Certified Food, Drug and Cosmetic Colors, Biological Stains and Indicators, Anti-Skinning Agents and other products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON 150 Causeway St. · PROVIDENCE 15 Westminster St. · CHICAGO 357 W. Erie St. · PHILADELPHIA 200-204 S. Front St. · SAN FRANCISCO 517 Howard St. · CHARLOTTE 201-203 W. First St. · GREENSBORO Jefferson Standard Bldg. · ATLANTA 140 Peachtree St. · NEW ORLEANS Masonic Temple Bldg. · CHATTANOOGA James Bldg. · PORTLAND, ORE. 730 West Burnside · TORONTO 137-145 Wellington St., W.

BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C, red. No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.60 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoilin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York,
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —

New

POLY-PALE RESIN

Harder, Higher-Melting, yet Retains Substantially the Full Acidity of Rosin

HERCULES Poly-Pale Resin should improve the quality of products designed for glossy, hard finishes, for adhesives, stiffeners, driers, polishes, and other products in which rosin is normally used.

This new Resin has a high viscosity, high melting point, and low oxygen absorption. It resists crystallization in solution, and in metal resinates shows a high content of metal for improved drying action.

Poly-Pale Resin may well answer some of your problems caused by the shortcomings of rosin, or by scarcity of other types of resins, shellac and similar materials.

We will be glad to send you information in detail, or to ship a sample for your own experimental purposes.

PROPERTIES

Melting Point (drop).....98-103°C. (208-217°F.)
Melting Point (ring and ball).....92-94°C. (198-201°F.)
Acid No. 152-156
Saponification No.....157-160
Color (U. S. Standard) .....WG-X
Refractive Index at 20°C.....1.5440
Specific Rotation (solid).....+ 40°
Petroleum Ether Insoluble.....7
Ash 0.01%
Viscosity—60 percent in toluene (CTS) 20
Density (at 25°C. against water) 1.0740
25°C.

NAVAL STORES DEPARTMENT
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
Incorporated
WILMINGTON · DELAWARE

LL-72

Epsom salt, USP, cryst., dom., kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots. oz. 41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .83 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms. lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms. lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms. lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms. lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works. lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.40 - —
lbs. or more, works. lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0841- —
Ethylcellulose[4] std. cns, 5,000
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works. lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works. lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works. lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
tanks, works. lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms. lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls. lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons. ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons. ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
N.C., works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons. ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works. lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when produced, dried 60% protein, bulk, f.o.b. fish factories ton. 66.50 - —
ground meal, bgs., f.o.b. fish factories. ton. 72.50 - —
Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 8% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina points. unit-ton. 4.25 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls. lb. .09 - —
kegs lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines. net ton. 32.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton. 34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net ton. 24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines. net ton. 24.00 - —
crude, 70%, f.o.b. N. Mex., mines. net ton. 10.00 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid. short ton. 26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,5] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works. lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works. lb. .0565- .0590
tanks lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines. ton. 8 50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines. ton. 12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls. lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs. lb. .10 - —
tanks, works. lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18½- —

Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1 lb. .32 - —
No. 2. lb. .30 - —
No. 3. lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls, No 1 lb. .16 - —
No. 2. lb. .15 - —
No. 3. lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases. lb. No prices
plantation, cases. lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases. lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls. lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal. .1145- —
72-74 octane, ex tax. gal. .117 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks. gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal. .05½- .06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax. gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .0575- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .0575- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks. gal. .02375- —

Gelatin, silver, cs. lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls. lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls. lb. .65 - .68
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .67 - .71
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .69 - .72
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls. lb. .45 Nom.
Calicut, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs. lb. .41 - .42
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb. 12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bxs. 100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l. lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. lb. .19 - —

Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —

ROLL OUT THE
DRUMS

HANDLE CAREFULLY—
EMPTY AND RETURN
PROMPTLY

DRUMS ARE AN all-important life line in the transportation of chemical materials. Today, this life line faces a crisis—for our present national supply of drums *must* be made to do the big job ahead.

That means everyone of us must do his part to "Roll out the drums." When drums arrive at your plant, make sure they are handled carefully. Empty the contents as soon as you can. Don't use drums for other material. Don't even rinse them. Be sure to replace the bungs and tighten securely. Then, keep those drums moving on a rush round trip—many round trips.

Do it today—and every day—*for VICTORY.*

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • St. Louis • Chicago • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Houston

Glue, hide, 495-520, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P., 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%) drums, carlots, dlvd .lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soapIye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher. Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .23 - .26
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.40 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[7,8] house, loose.....lb. .03.0½- —
white, loose.....lb. .0971¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[8] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24¼- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33¼- —
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
Green, chrome, reduced, 46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd.

Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, c.l. and l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 2.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, tib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1, unsorted. lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12¾- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B.....lb. .13¾- —
C.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB.....lb. .12 - —
CNE.....lb. .10 - —
D.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB.....lb. .11 - —
Du.....lb. .08¾- —
DK.....lb. .09½- —
dust.....lb. .07¾- —
MA.....lb. .09¾- —
MB.....lb. .09¼- —
WS.....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped.....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB.....lb. .11 - —
MA.....lb. .09¾- —
MB.....lb. .09¼- —
WS.....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .12¾- —
mixed.....lb. .17¾- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
split.....lb. .19½- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E.....lb. .25¾- —
B.....lb. .34¾- —
C.....lb. .28¾- —
D.....lb. .25¾- —
dust.....lb. .13¾- —
E.....lb. .18¾- —
F.....lb. .13¾- —
dust.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2.....lb. .25¾- —
3.....lb. .12¾- —
chips.....lb. .23½- —
dust.....lb. .13 - —
seeds.....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold scraped, lb. .10½- —
bold unscraped.....lb. .09 - —
chips.....lb. .05¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
bold unscraped.....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07½- —
Hiroe, pale bold.....lb. .17¾- —
chips.....lb. .11½- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .11¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .16¾- —

To the prices of all the varnish gums quoted by importers, as set forth above, there have to be added charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance and 1½% for labor costs.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi.....lb. .08⅞- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Minn., St. Louis, Mo..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33

W & B DRUMS CIRCLE THE EARTH

WILSON & BENNETT

Steel Containers stand guard to provide safe protection against leakage or spoilage of:

- OIL PRODUCTS
- FOOD STUFFS
- VITAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

These air tight steel drums and pails are available for packing and shipping perishable products for military or essential civilian use. In the new Steri Seald Lined Containers, foods and chemicals can be shipped in perfect safety to the far ends of the earth as fresh and pure as the day they were packed.

•Steel drums and pails are made in sizes from 3 gal. to 55 gal. with a wide variety of covers and pouring spouts for convenient handling of liquids and semi-solids.

WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
Subsidiary of Inland Steel Company
Plants at Chicago, Jersey City and New Orleans • Sales offices in principal cities
Makers of Steel Drums and Pails

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1942
July 20, 1942

U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Review of Technical Developments for Chemists and Executives ★ 1942

Fungus Infections Quickly Relieved By Alcohol Lotion

Treatment Called Efficacious for Finger and Toe Infections

A lotion consisting of alcohol, salicylic acid, and glycerine has been found highly efficacious in treating fungus *tricophyton inguinale* infections, according to recent reports by a British authority. The lotion is described as having the following proportions:

Salicylic acid	1.3 gm.
Alcohol	32.0 c.c.
Glycerine	4.0 c.c.

Infections of this type frequently occur on or between fingers and toes, are characterized by extremely irritating minute blisters, and do not usually respond to treatment by ordinary lotions. Application of the alcohol-salicylic acid lotion twice a day, however, is reported to give quick relief from itching.

Alcohol in Wet Dressings

In another field of medical treatment, a use for alcohol is suggested in the treatment of hand injuries. It is reported that satisfactory results can be attained with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and glycerine to replace other types of wet dressings.

Powerful New Germicide Extracted from Ground

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A high degree of germicidal efficacy is reported for a new agent — H-1 — extracted from germs that live in the ground. Resembling gramicidin in its origin and properties, H-1 is expected to be particularly useful in the treatment of war wounds. It is said to be particularly effective against infection with germs in the gram-positive group, found in the majority of wounds.

H-1 appears highly efficacious in very dilute solutions. It is prepared for use by first dissolving it in alcohol and then diluting the solution with water.

Drug Replaces Atropine

CHICAGO, Ill. — A new synthetic drug, made from materials readily available in this country, has been developed as a substitute for atropine. The drug is expected to be placed on the market in the near future.

Supplies of atropine are now limited because of the scarcity of belladonna, from which atropine is derived, and the new drug will be helpful in relieving the shortage. Unlike atropine, the drug does not dilate the eye pupils, it is claimed.

W. O. Griffen Named General Production Manager of U.S.I.

W. O. Griffen

Mr. W. O. Griffen, formerly Superintendent of the Curtis Bay Plant of U.S.I., has been appointed General Production Manager. He will make his headquarters at the company's Executive Offices in New York, and will assume the duties previously performed by the late A. A. Backus.

Mr. Griffen has been associated with the U.S.I. organization since 1917.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A drop-dispenser closure made entirely of glass is now on the market. Closure is described as consisting of a glass tube inserted tightly into the neck of a bottle. Opening of the tube on the outside of the bottle is of smaller diameter than the opening inside. When bottle is turned upside down, only one drop of liquid flows out at a time, it is claimed. **(No. 590a)**

A soap process recently patented depends on the reaction between a glyceride and an alcohol as the first step. It is reported that with this process glycerine can be recovered in very pure and highly concentrated form. **(No. 591a)**

Industrial gloves are made of fabric treated with synthetic rubber to form an exterior coating that is said to be flexible, liquid-proof, and not subject to snagging. According to the maker, the synthetic rubber is resistant to attack by oils, solvents, acids, alkalis, and abrasion. **(No. 592a)**

A new fluorophotometer is described as a complete self-contained model, especially designed to accelerate routine control work in the determination of vitamins and minerals. It eliminates the amplifier and stabilizer incorporated in other models, and uses a simple electrical circuit. **(No. 593a)**

Revised Alcohol Regulations No. 3 Are Now in Effect

Regulations No. 3 Revised, as filed with the Federal Register March 6, became effective June 4.

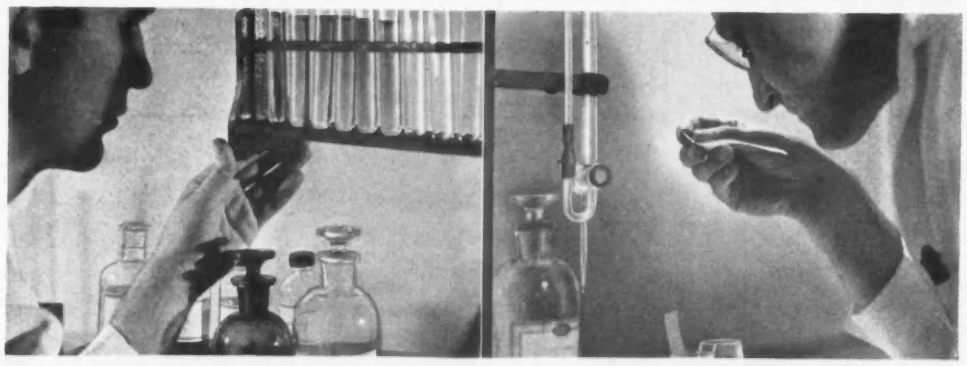
These regulations supersede Regulations No. 2, approved March 24, 1931, Regulations No. 3, approved March 24, 1931, Regulations No. 29, revised August 18, 1914, Regulations No. 30, revised October 12, 1917, and Gauging Manual, approved November 21, 1938, and cover the manufacture, denaturation, disposition, transportation and use of alcohol, denatured alcohol, and articles (including the sale by bonded dealers and the use by manufacturers of denatured rum).

New Cosmetic for Teeth Attains Popular Approval

Preliminary tests of consumer reaction indicate a high measure of popularity for a novel cosmetic for the teeth, it is reported. The cosmetic, which is covered by basic patents, is described as a safe, moisture-proof, temporary covering of a lacquer type. It is applied with a brush to cover stains or blemishes, and is said to be resistant to mouth and food acids and alkalis.

According to the manufacturer, the product was carefully studied by dental authorities and practicing dentists before it was placed on the market, and results indicated that it could be safely used.

In addition to its use as a cosmetic, the new product is said to have found applications in dentistry also, as a lining for cavities, a liquid bandage for gum wounds, a covering for exposed dentine, and a protective coating on new porcelain inlays.



U.S.I. Pure Alcohol, which has found many applications for medical and scientific purposes, is subjected to rigid tests to assure conformity with U.S.P. specifications. (Left) Absence of blue or violet color after addition of test solutions indicates freedom from methanol. (Right) Odor tests are used to determine freedom from fusel oil constituents.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK
CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

July ★ # U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS ★ 1942

New Methods Developed In Poison Ivy Treatment

The itching caused by poison ivy dermatitis and insect bites can be quickly relieved by the application of finely powdered benzoyl persulfide, recent investigations indicate. The treatment is intended only for the purpose of relieving the itching, and there is no bacteriostatic effect.

Benzoyl persulfide is prepared by the following procedure: 200 cc. of a 10% solution of potassium hydroxide in absolute alcohol is saturated with dry hydrogen sulfide. 25 cc. of benzoyl chloride is added slowly and the mixture allowed to stand for several hours. The mixture is then filtered, and a saturated solution of iodine in absolute alcohol is added to the filtrate until a persistent yellowish color results. The persulfide can be collected on a filter, and washed with absolute alcohol, dilute alcohol, and water.

Poison Oak Toxin

Progress has been recorded also in the treatment of poison oak dermatitis. Studies indicate that in many cases increased tolerance to the oleoresin causing the dermatitis can be created by administering extracts of the oleoresin.

Methods have been developed for the recovery of the poison oak toxin in purer form than was previously possible. By these methods, the toxin is obtained in solid form, from which it is redissolved in absolute alcohol.

Bromelin Extracted from Pineapple Cores, Peels

Bromelin, a proteolytic enzyme similar in its properties to papain, can be extracted during the process of canning pineapples by a recently developed technique.

The bromelin is precipitated by alcohol from a grade of juice which is pressed out of the pineapple cores and peelings, and which is not of commercial value to the canner.

Experiments indicate that bromelin is about as effective as papain in tenderizing meat by breaking down the protein, and that it also resembles papain in its anthelmintic properties. Bromelin preparations are described as offering a favorable contrast in odor to those of papain.

Other enzyme investigations indicate the possibility of preparing proteolytic enzymes in crystalline form from crude papain. It is believed that they may have uses in medicine.

Accentuating Agent for Perfumes Found in Copra

NEWARK, N. Y.—Perfume odors and food flavors can be accentuated by the addition of a novel agent extracted from copra. This claim is made by an inventor here, who has received a patent on the new material.

For satisfactory results, the extract must be substantially free from coconut oil, and the inventor therefore selects as the starting point copra meal from which the oil has been pressed out. The perfume-accentuating materials remain in the meal. While these materials are water-soluble, they can best be extracted by means of a water-miscible solvent which does not possess an odor that would be objectionable in the finished perfume. The inventor has found ethyl alcohol to be the most useful solvent for this purpose.

Alcohol, Acetone Used in Inexpensive Antiseptic

An antiseptic described as inexpensive, yet highly effective, has been prepared according to the following formula:

Alcohol (190 proof)	525.0 cc.
Acetone	100.0 cc.
Cresol, U.S.P.	5.0 cc.
Mercuric chloride	0.7 gm.
Eosin Y	0.6 gm.
Acid fuchsin	0.08 gm.
Water, to make	1000.0 cc.

This antiseptic is reported to be quick-drying and quick-acting, and to be non-injurious to the skin or to linens.

The eosin and the fuchsin are stains used to make treated areas visible.

Effective July 1, butanol (normal butyl alcohol) was placed under complete allocation control. Under the terms of an order issued by the War Production Board, purchasers, except those using less than 54 gallons a month, will apply for allocations on Form PD-505.

Bottle Kit Simulates Odors of Five War Gases

Handy aid to education in chemical warfare is provided by a kit of five bottles recently placed on the market by a leading cosmetic manufacturer. Each of the bottles contains a gas which simulates the odor of one of five widely used war gases, without introducing the risk involved in the use of the gases themselves for instruction purposes.

Mustard, phosgene, chlorpicrin, Lewisite, and tear gas are the five included.

CHEMICAL BRIEFS

This column lists a few of the many applications of U.S.I. products. Further information on these applications may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Ethyl acetoacetate, because of its organic structure, can enter into a wide variety of chemical reactions, leading to a diversified list of interesting chemical compounds. It is already familiar to the pharmaceutical industry as an intermediate in the manufacture of Antipyrine and Amidopyrine, but its properties suggest many other potential applications. It may, for example, be employed in the synthesis of substituted pyrroles, pyrazoles, pyrazolones, pyrimidines, pyridines, quinolines, isoxazoles, furane and coumarin derivatives. Still another possible field of utility may be found by exploitation of its properties as a selective solvent. **(C30)**

U S I

Ethyl chloroformate can be reacted with testosterone to yield testosterone ethyl carbonate, it is claimed in a recently issued Swiss patent. **(C31)**

U S I

Urethan, because of its soporific, hypnotic, and sedative properties, has found a number of novel applications in biological fields. It is used as an anesthetic for fish and aquatic mammals preliminary to hypodermic injections or operations, and as an aid in counting fish fry in evaluating the results of experiments. It has been suggested that urethan may also be used to slow down the activity of domesticated fish so that less water will be needed. **(C32)**

U S I

Ethyl sodium oxalacetate, the sodium derivative of ethyl oxalacetate, owes much of its industrial utility in the manufacture of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals to its relatively high stability. The interesting potentialities of ethyl oxalacetate itself have long been recognized, but it has been difficult to exploit them because of the comparative instability of the compound. The more stable ethyl sodium oxalacetate, on the other hand, can be used for almost all of the purposes for which ethyl oxalacetate would be suitable, and, because of its stability, is better used for industrial use. Chief application up to the present has been in the manufacture of tartrazine and other dyestuffs in the pyrazolone group. Its structure indicates the possibility of many other types of reactions. **(C33)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-1 De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Gum, kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
pale, XXX.....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. to ½c. per pound higher. To the above import prices of kauri gum there have to be added charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance and 1½% for labor costs.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4 00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3 00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas: Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Saltville, Va...ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Henbane leaves, bbls.... ....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 36°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —

Heptanes, 50°-100°C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,3], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16½
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E, of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .46
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
290-lb lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isoproyl).

rust is laundry's greatest enemy!

So they're mighty careful about the paints they use!

RUST has always been a serious problem in laundries . . . large and small. Great care has been exercised in commercial laundries to treat the water . . . and extract all the iron content . . . to protect the clothes being handled from rust-spots.

It's just as important that no rust can come from the mechanical equipment. That's why the American Laundry Machinery Company uses Pecora Paints and Enamels on so much of the washing and ironing equipment it supplies to the laundry industry.

And the Pecora Paint Co. of Philadelphia takes equal care to protect *its* product. Stout, sturdy Crown Pails are used to safeguard all shipments of Pecora Products . . . with strong bails and wooden handles attached to facilitate handling. Manufacturers and painters both find these well-constructed bails and convenient handles one more excellent reason for preferring Crown Pails.

CROWN CAN COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., *Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company.* Baltimore • St. Louis • Houston • Madison • Orlando • Fort Wayne • New York • Nebraska City

CROWN CAN

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28

Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .077 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03⅜- .04⅜
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04⅜- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06½-.08525
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[6] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.70 -12.80
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -12.85
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.80 -12.85
Compounds, tercs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[8] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Lead, arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½- .10½
lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz, etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0780- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one, delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers. lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.60 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

DRIERS READY FOR YOUR PAINT AND VARNISH PRODUCTION

A complete line of cobalt, lead, manganese and zinc driers

Uversols (naphthenates) are restricted to uses carrying high priority.

Cobalt driers are available, subject to W. P. B. allocation.

Other driers — all the rest, are available to industry for military, industrial and civilian production . . . Quality is unchanged — Harshaw driers meet the same high standards of quality as in the past . . . Contact Harshaw for all drier requirements.

Try Harshaw Linoresinates —

Cobalt 4%, Lead 16%, Manganese 4%, as substitutes for Uversols (naphthenates)

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Fla.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks.....ton.35.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
Litharge, com'l., powd., bbls., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverworst, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .06½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia, carbonate, USP, Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .06½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l, works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.03 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Manganese, iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .48 - .50
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Mercury, bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury ani chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., dlvd...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 8.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

SPOT DELIVERIES

White Calcined Magnesite

Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Fluoride
Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Gum Arabic
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —

Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.

Natural,[1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1, gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
B, dms., c.l., Zone 1....gal. .53½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[1,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —

Methanol, synth., pure, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1 Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R... lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10⅝
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —

Methyl, acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
Methyl, chloride, refrigeration, tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .23
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅝- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis. Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

War jobs helped by HOOKER CHEMICALS

From Soap to Nuts!

Few indeed are the chemicals that have uses more widely varied than caustic soda, one of the four-score products on which HOOKER reputation is based.

HOOKER Caustic Soda, to mention but a few of its many uses, helps make the Nation's soaps; degreases bolts, nuts and other machine parts throughout the metal working industry; aids in the manufacture of rayon, petroleum products, paper, reclaimed rubber, textiles, medicinals—and is essential in the production of a large group of other chemicals which, in their turn, further help lick important war jobs.

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HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
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HOOKER E CO ELECTROCHEMICAL

2673

Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	—
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12	.13
flowers, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.,	oz.	37.00	39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.10	9.10
5 lbs.	lb.	4.25	9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	4.15	9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	4.25	9.35
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40	9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.40	2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	1.50	2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.65	2.90
Musk root, bls.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, prime, bgs.	lb.	.18	.18½
good, bgs.	lb.	.17	.17½
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
	lb.	.16½	.17
Chinese, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	.07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.07
Roumanian, yellow	lb.	.12½	.13
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
J2, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
solid, 50%, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
powdered, bbls.	lb.	No prices	

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude[6], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
78 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works	lb.	.08	—
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis	lb.	.08½	—
(12 oz.), same basis	pkg.	.07	—
Nerolin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.70	2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)			
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36	.36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18	.20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.	lb.	1.40	—
25-lb. bot.	lb.	1.50	—
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.	lb.	.35	.38
Salt,[6] bbls.	lb.	.13	.13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
10-lb. tins	lb.	.86½	—
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.12	.15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	19.50	—
25-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	20.00	—
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks.	lb.	.28	—
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works	lb.	.26	—
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works	lb.	.25	—
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works	lb.	.29	—

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are retunable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis.	unit-ton.	3.00	—
Chemical, Ill.	unit-ton.	2.50	—
Norfolk, Va.	unit-ton.	2.85	—
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.25	—
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.24	.35
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.25	—
II, dms., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.	lb.	No price	
Chinese, whole	lb.	.43	Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).			
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.75	.80
110s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.65	.70
small grinding, bgs.	lb.	.50	.51
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.36	.37
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.09	.11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12	.16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0385	—
tanks	lb.	.0325	—
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octane,[4] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. S.,	gal.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals., G.S.	gal.	.55	—
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.13	—
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85	—
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, USP, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	2.40	2.50
Amber, crude, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
ref'd, cns.	lb.	.52	—
Angelica, root, bots.	lb.	150.00	—
seed, bots.	lb.	120.00	150.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.	lb.	.45	.48
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Babassu,[5] tanks.	lb.	.1110	—
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.55	2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.65	2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25	6.50
natural, coppers	lb.	32.00	35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	2.00	—
rectified, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	5.00	5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.25
free from metal, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.40
redistilled, cns.	lb.	2.45	3.00
Calamus, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	.45	.46
dms.	lb.	No price	
white, cns.	lb.	.48	—
dms.	lb.	No prices	
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.50
rectified, cns.	lb.	18.25	20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	16.75	17.50
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	25.00	34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	10.50	12.00
Castor,[1,3] blown, one-way dms.	c.l. lb.	15¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.1860	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900	—
tanks	lb.	.1770	—
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾	—
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	—
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.60
technical, cns.	lb.	1.05	1.35
Oil, cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.80	1.00
Celery, bots.	lb.	30.00	40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.68	—
Chinawood,[6] dms.	lb.	.40¼	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.3885	Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	No prices	
leaf, dms.	lb.	2.50	—
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.35	1.75
dms.	lb.	1.30	1.70
Java, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
dms.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Coconut,[6] Manila, crude, tanks,	lb.	No prices	
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c.	lb.	No prices	
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.	gal.	.90	—
tanks	gal.	.85	—
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.	bbl.	80.00	88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	28.50	35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
refd., bbls.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¾	—
salad, bbls.	lb.	.17	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.95	—
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	4.70	6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	10.00	12.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	8.00	8.50
weed, bots.	lb.	7.50	8.25
Dip (D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.05	1.35
dms.	lb.	1.00	1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.20	4.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)			
Oil, geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.	lb.	30.00	Nom.
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	20.00	24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.65	2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.	lb.	.35	.36
imported, dms.	lb.	.20	.25
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms.	gal.	73.00	Nom.
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.15	1.60
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	12.00	18.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.50	1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.85
Lard[6], common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	—
2, bbls.	lb.	.14½	—
extra, bbls.	lb.	.15¼	—
1, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	—
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15½	—
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16	—
prime, ined., bbls.	lb.	.15¾	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00	8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns.	lb.	8.50	12.00
garden, cns.	lb.	.55	.70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	4.25	6.85
dms.	lb.	4.15	6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	—
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Terpeneless, Type 1	lb.	11.75	15.00
Type 2	lb.	9.50	13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans	lb.	5.50	5.75
Lemongrass, native, c.s., dms.	lb.	3.50	4.20
Lime, dist., cns.	lb.	11.00	12.75
expressed, cns.	lb.	13.50	17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.25	—
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)			

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Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1390- .1410
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1410- .1430
5 to 9.....lb. .1430- —
less than 5.....lb. .1470- —
tanks .....lb. .1300 -.1320
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto. gal. .6660 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Oil, mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..lb. .15 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] 20°, c.l., bbls...lb. .23¾ Nom.
extra, bbls.....lb. .14⅞ Nom.
prime, bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
pure, bbls.....lb. .19¾ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.340.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[4] liquid, dms.....lb. .25¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .25 Nom.
solid, dms.....lb. .24¼ Nom.
Oleo, 1[3] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.75
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
50% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.. ...lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Oil, palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0902 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .05 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -12.00
Peanut,[3] crude, tanks, mill...lb. .12⅞- .13
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[6] dms.....lb. .2460- —
tanks .....lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
leaf, cns..... ..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dest., dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .72 - .74
steam-dist., dms.....gal. 1.00 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Oil, putty, tanks, same basis.gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[3] tax incl., dms....lb. .15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks.....lb. .10 Nom.
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[3] dms., dlvd.....lb. .1330-.1480
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1245- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .66¼ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12 Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[3] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[3] crude, dms.....lb. No prices
refined, dms.....lb. No prices
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.....gal.11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .46½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52½- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .57½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .63½- .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .62 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 85 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
240 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .12¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash..lb. 12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —

DIVIDENDS OF SATISFACTION

OUR customers **know** that over a period of years we have been giving them **dividends of satisfaction.**

WHEN prices have sky-rocketed we have tightened our belts and kept the price to you at the lowest possible levels.

WHEN materials have been next to impossible to obtain, we have stood on our heads to get them for you. When they could not be secured "no how," we have provided adequate substitutes wherever possible.

THAT is what we call **dividends of satisfaction.**

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 -	—
Other points	lb.	.12¾-	—
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices	
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices	
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.3135-	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.50 -	1.70
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloraniiin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 -	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	.08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 -	.10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½-	.06½
Orthodichlorobenezene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb	3.75 -	4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.44
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	.43
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
medium, cs.	lb.	.51 -	.52
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin,[3] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615-	—
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715-	—
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810-	—
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860-	—
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930-	—
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,3], dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37 -	.45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 -	.26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	.27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.52
Peanut meal, 45% protein, Alabama-Georgia points	ton.	36.00 -	—
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Pettitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., divd.	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	.33½-	.35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0640-	.0660
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0675-	.0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295-	.1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.41 -	.42
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Sierre Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½-	.24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
import, bls.	lb.	.96 -	1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

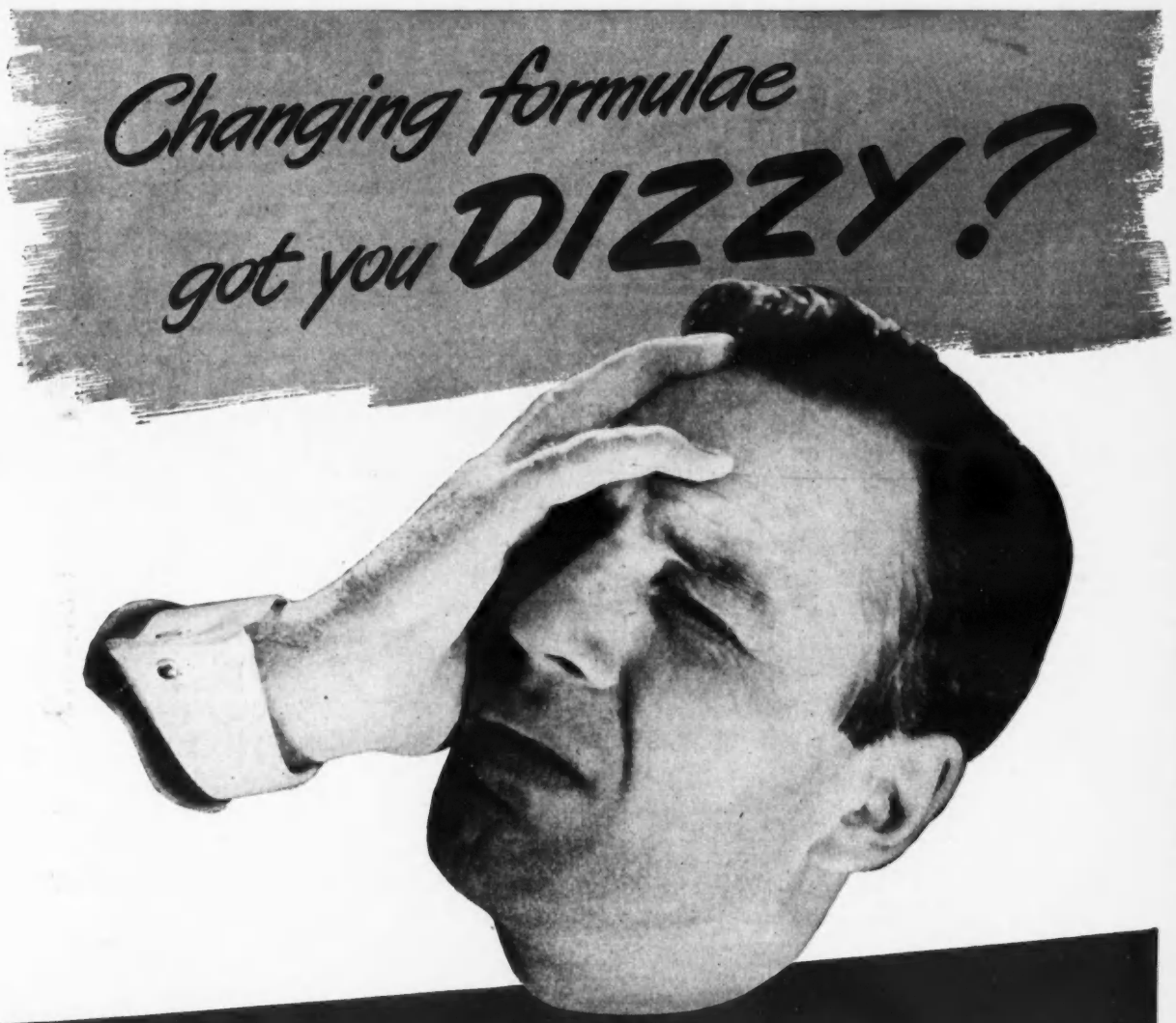
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 -	—
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	—
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells. Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 -	—
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 -	—
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23 -	—
Illinois basin	bbl.	1 37 -	
Louisiana	bbl.	.80 -	1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 -	—
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 -	—
Corning	bbl.	1.31 -	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 -	—
N Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 -	
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells. Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 -	—
S.W. Penn Lines	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 -	—
East	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.48 -	—
Pecos County	bbl.	.96 -	—
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½-	
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞-	.07¼



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SHELL NAPHTHAS

SHELL

THE SPEED with which established formulae are being thrown out the window these days is enough to make any paint manufacturer dizzy.

More than likely we can help relieve some of your headaches with one of our naphthas or with a special naphtha which your problem may make necessary. For our naphtha-manufacturing plants are modern and complete . . . our numerous storage supply depots strategically located—an important item in these days of rush.

Now is a good time to remember: "For your naphtha needs, see Shell!"

Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166 - 252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 - —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1750- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
5, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
6, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 - —
30, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
40, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.		
V.M.& P., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10¼- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.09½- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	4.00 - —
Phenol,[8] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾- —
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.87 - —
50-lb. kgs	lb.	.84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns	lb.	14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks	lb.	20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70 - —
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., 60%-66%	long ton.	4.50 - —
70% min	long ton.	5.00 - —
72% min	long ton.	5.50 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.		
Phosphorus, red, cs	lb.	.40 - .44
yellow, dms	lb.	.28 - .30
cases	lb.	.32 - .35
Oxychloride,[3] cyls	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton	lb.	.85 - —
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[8] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.08 - .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.29 - .29½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., divd., Akron	ton.	23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pitch, pine, bbls	bbl.	6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., divd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls	lb.	.10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.55 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	.09½- .10
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
Potash abietate	lb.	.09 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 - —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[8,9] spots, c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.06¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs	lb.	.19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms	lb.	.03¾- .04¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- .06¾
Chlorate,[8,9] cryst., kgs	lb.	.11 Nom.
powd., kgs	lb.	.09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Chromate,[8,9] bgs	lb.	.24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33¼- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.34½- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.35½- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dom., dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs	lb.	.24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72 - —
25 to 50 lbs	lb.	.75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	8.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs	lb.	.18 - .20
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports,	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

import, min. 50% or 60%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	unit-ton.	No prices
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs	lb.	.40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports	ton.	No prices
Perchlorate,[8,9] kgs., works	lb.	.09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms.,		
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20¼- .21
works	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
Prussiate, red, bbls	lb.	No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls	lb.	.17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.17 - —

Prices on granular 4c. higher.

Potash, sulphate, tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min.		
90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms	lb.	.75 - .85
N.F., dms	lb.	.55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports,	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works	lb.	.40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.11½- .12
Berries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
5-lb. cans	lb.	8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots	lb.	8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3—gal.		.03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla bls	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04 - —
600-1,999 lbs	lb.	.04¼- —
100-599 lbs	lb.	.04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs	lb.	.03¾- —
100- 499 lbs	lb.	.04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1¼, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs	lb.	.04¼- —
100- 599 lbs	lb.	.05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs., and up	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs	lb.	.03¾- —
100- 499 lbs	lb.	.04¼- —
imp., Italian	lb.	No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.	gal.	5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.	gal.	8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms	gal.	1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms	lb.	.46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports	unit-ton.	No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins	lb.	2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins	lb.	4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works	lb.	.12 - —
black, cs., works	lb.	.10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 - —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.10 - —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works	lb.	.04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.20 - —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works	lb.	.10 - —
white, cs., works	lb.	.15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls	lb.	.06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan, bbls., works	lb.	.03¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.05½- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Root, bgs	lb.	.10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs	lb.	.26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2	lb.	.09½- —
No. 3	lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs	lb.	.16½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.	flask.	191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark.	flask.	193.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71 + .13½

[8] Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns	oz.	.84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns	oz.	.60 + .13½
Citrate, cns	oz.	.78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots	oz.	.86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots	oz.	.86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns	oz.	1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns	oz.	1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns	oz.	.81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns	oz.	1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns	oz.	.76 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns	oz.	.90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns	oz.	.79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns	oz.	.67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns	oz.	.63 + .13½
Valerate, cns	oz.	.99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns	oz.	1.03 + .13½

[9] Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns.,	oz.	.81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls	lb.	.55 - —
paste, dms	lb.	.52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs.	lb.	.09 - 09½
Raspberries, dried, bls	lb.	.90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots	lb.	.85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	.95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	.90 - —
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots	lb.	.85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	.90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	.95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots	lb.	1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots	lb.	1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots	lb.	.90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls	lb.	.95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs	lb.	1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works	lb.	2.35 - —
maroon, works	lb.	2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.60 - —
50 lbs	lb.	4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs	lb.	5.25 - —
1 lb	lb.	5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Eosin toner, bbls	lb.	1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls	lb.	.85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).		
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb.	.90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb.	.60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls	lb.	.25 - .28
Pink, bbls	lb.	.20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts	lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts	lb.	.40 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs	lb.	3.09 - —
smaller lots	lb.	3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works	lb.	.09 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).		
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.09 - —
l.c.l., bbls	lb.	.09¾- —
50 lb. bgs	lb.	.096 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio	lb.	.09¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts	lb.	.70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb.		No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).		
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs.	lb.	4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	.60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis	lb.	.03¼- —
Toner, kgs	lb.	1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake	lb.	.55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake	lb.	.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	No prices
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis arizarin lake	lb.	1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis	lb.	.11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works	lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾- —
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works	lb	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls	lb.	3.05 - 3.15

Red dyes are listed under Dyes.

Red, precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb.		.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 - —
smaller quantities, works	lb.	.74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls	lb.	1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin	gram.	1.05 - 1.15
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.43½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.42½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	5.40 - 5.45
red, bls	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb.	.22 - .26
Spanish, bls	lb.	

Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.77 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.77 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.77 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.77 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
Spanish, tins.....lb.36.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .46 - .47
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
ground, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .38 - .46
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls.,
10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Santonin, cryst.. cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .65 - .95
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods., bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .06½- .09
Hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago.....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago.....lb .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .39 - .40†
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y. lb. .31 - .32†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

[2] Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.20 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —

Silica, amorph., medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 13.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.15.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silver, bullion.....oz. .35½- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07

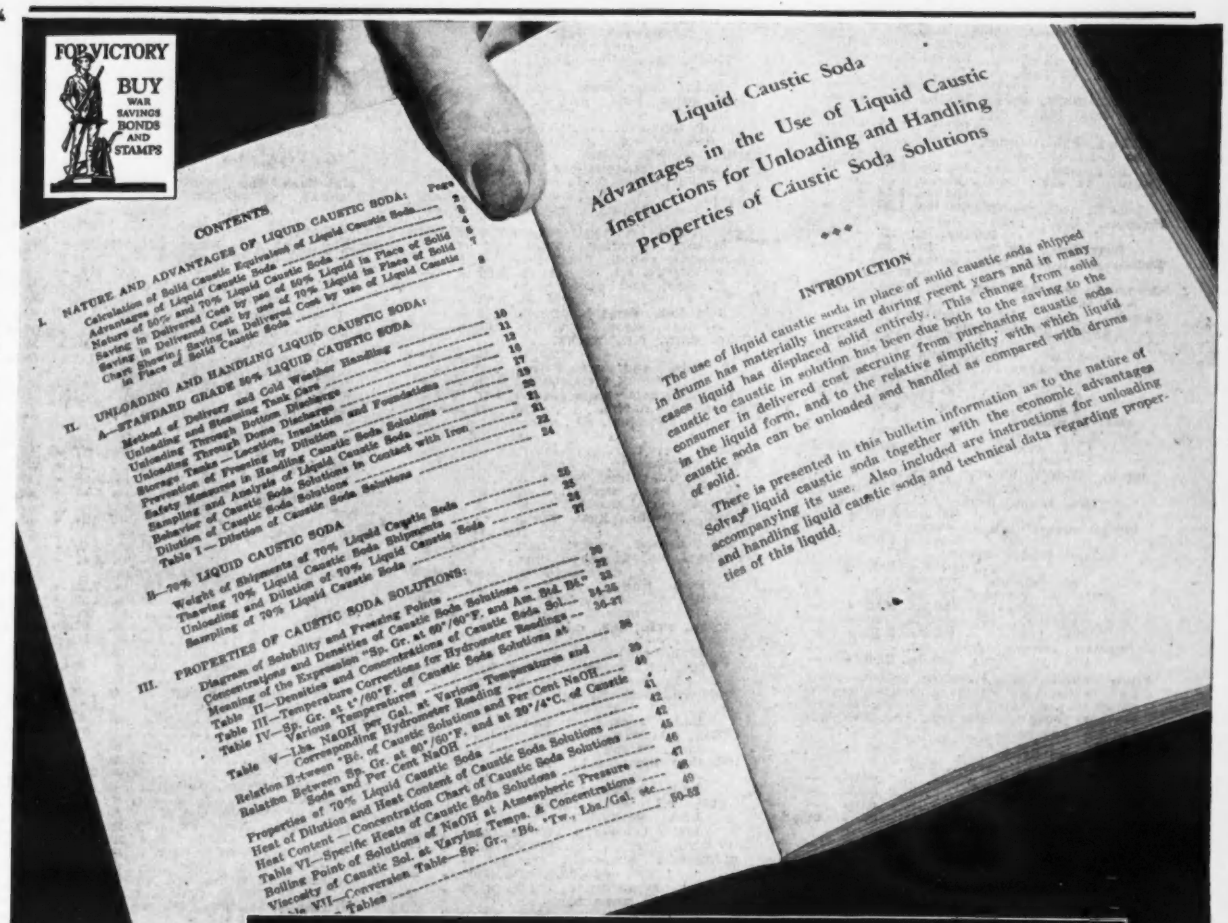
Soda, alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —

Soda, ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
l.c.l., Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex.,


FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
Liquid Caustic Soda
Advantages in the Use of Liquid Caustic
Instructions for Unloading and Handling
Properties of Caustic Soda Solutions
CONTENTS
INTRODUCTION
The use of liquid caustic soda in place of solid caustic soda shipped in drums has materially increased during recent years and in many cases liquid has displaced solid entirely. This change from solid caustic to caustic in solution has been due both to the saving to the consumer in delivered cost accruing from purchasing caustic soda in the liquid form, and to the relative simplicity with which liquid caustic soda can be unloaded and handled as compared with drums of solid.
There is presented in this bulletin information as to the nature of Solvay liquid caustic soda together with the economic advantages accompanying its use. Also included are instructions for unloading and handling liquid caustic soda and technical data regarding properties of this liquid.

BOOK OF THE YEAR

...To The Man Who Needs Down-to-Earth Information On Handling Caustic Soda!

If you are a technician or plant operator who is now "taking over" an assignment which necessitates a more specific knowledge of Caustic Soda than you previously required, *then write today for Solvay Technical Service Bulletin No. 6.*

This bulletin contains time-saving, factual information from which all sales talk has been eliminated. It is full of important tables, charts and other data on the handling of Caustic Soda. It is information which goes straight to the point... helps you improve efficiency, reduce man hours and increase production speed.

Solvay Technical Service Bulletin No. 6 on Liquid Caustic Soda is one of the series of Solvay Bulletins which are constantly being revised on the basis of new findings. For years this technical literature has had the recognition of plant operators, engineers and scholars who realize that such vital operations data concerning alkalies can only originate out of the breadth of accumulated experience Solvay has gained as America's oldest and largest manufacturer of alkalies.

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Use and handling of Caustic Soda • Analysis of Alkalies • Soda Ash Handling • Alkalies and Chlorine in Water Treatment • Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach • Water Analysis • Calcium Chloride in Refrigeration • Road Surface Stabilization • Analysis of Calcium Chloride and Limestone

N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .48 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.03 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd. bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[4,5] spot, c.l., works lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., 5 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .15
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....106 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .33
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,4] spot, c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¾
l.c.l., 5 cks. 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20¼- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .28½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19¼- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26¼- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29¼- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No price
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¼- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60

Soda, hyposulphite, pea, 2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works.. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.20 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls, N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works. lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11¼- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate tech. bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½

Soda, stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N. F., VI, essiccated, powd., obls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphonydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works .lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 76-78%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech. kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .23
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, sacks....ton.46.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .50
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .78 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's, ...ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —

Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 los. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.65
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .06 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .0660- .0700
medium, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
poultry .....lb. .0510- .0550
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton, 9.60 - 10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c. unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton,10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net-ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

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Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,3] extra, loose.....lb..0971¼- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
special, loose.....lb..0957¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago... unit-ton. 5.37 - —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,9] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices

Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15 -	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼-	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½-	—
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons).	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.16¾-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.17 -	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼-	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½-	—
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15¾-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15½-	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery.	lb.	.15½-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾-	—
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16 -	—
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½-	—
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 -	—
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.85 -	.95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Toluol,[2,3,4] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.28 -	—
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 -	—
1° nitration,[4] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½-	—
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½-	—
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine,	bls.	.90 -	.95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95 -	1.10
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95 -	1.10
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.33 -	—
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.98 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.78 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.81 -	—
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
single dms.	lb.	.36 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45 -	—
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.51 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
tanks	lb.	.07½-	—
Trichlorethylene,[5] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.s.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3] CP, cns., works	lb.	.43½-	.54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40½-	—
Tech., cns., works	lb.	.28½-	.45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	.31
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25½-	.31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.16 -	—
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.29 -	—
single dms.	lb.	.31 -	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.45 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.56
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50 -	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.50 -	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	17.50 -	—
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Derris root).			
Tunsten metal powd.,[3,5] 90%, dms., works	lb.	2.60 -	—
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Chem. grade, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock	gal.	.72 -	—
l.c.l., 10 ex dock	gal.	.74 -	—
5 ex dock	gal.	.76 -	—
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.60 -	.65
tanks	gal.	.55 -	—
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.66 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.58 -	—

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55 -	—
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 26 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville.	ton.	80.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	82.50 -	—
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore.	ton.	85.00 -	—
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila.	ton.	90.00 -	—
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.	ton.	No prices	
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	ton.	No prices	
pure, cs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	57.40 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports.	ton.	121.58 -	—
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	127.00 -	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.27

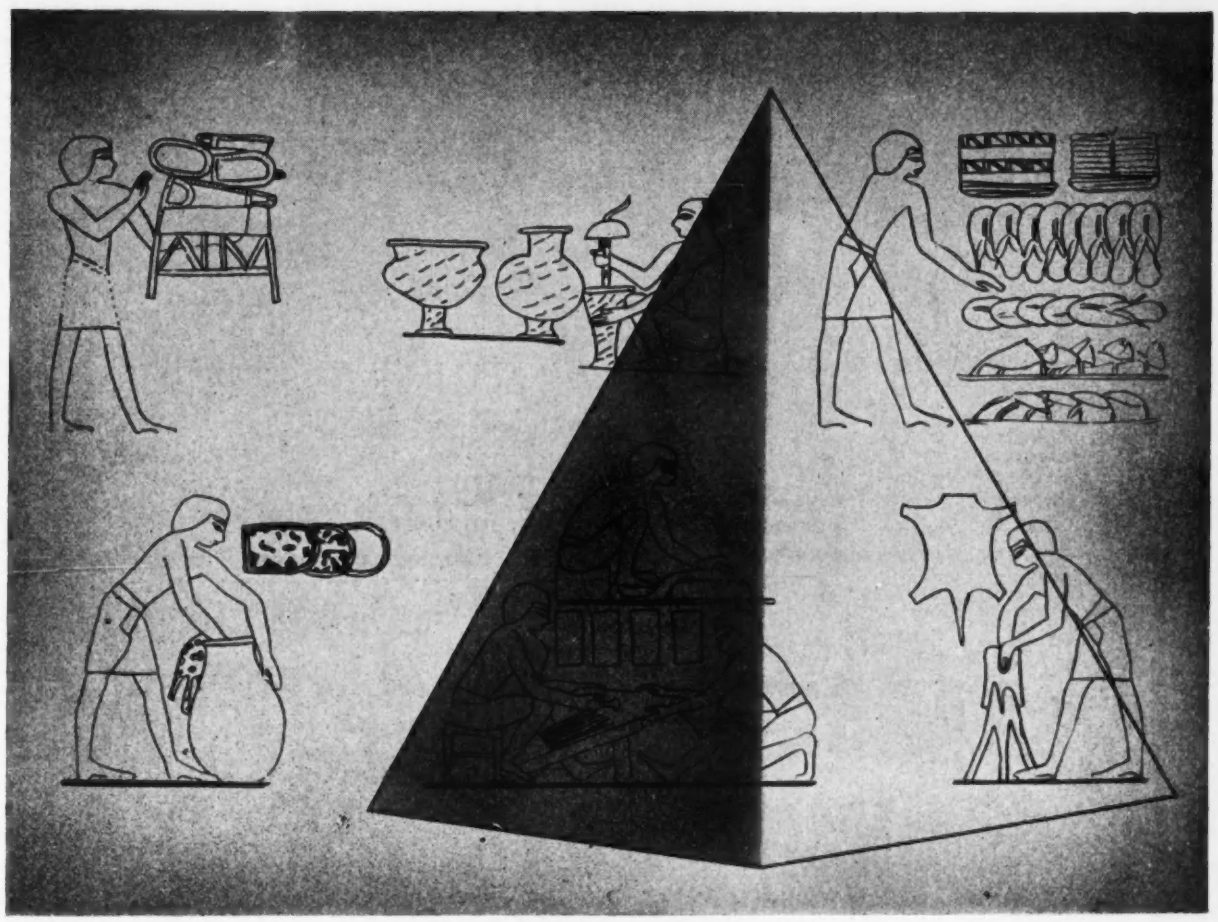
V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.	lb.	1.69 -	—
Eastern, bls.	lb.	1.38 -	—
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00 -	—
tech., dms., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.	lb.	No prices.	
Mexican, tins.	lb.	16.00	-17.00
cuts, tins.	lb.	14.00	-16.00
South American, tins.	lb.	No prices.	
Tahiti, tins.	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins,	lb.	2.00 -	—
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.65 -	—
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.75 -	—
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	2.35 -	—
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.40 -	—
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.50 -	—
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	2.35 -	—
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.40 -	—
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.65 -	—
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	No prices.	
artificial, cs.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
5 gals., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.	bot.	1.30 -	—
50 c.c.	bot.	.73½-	—
25 c.c.	bot.	.45½-	—

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_6 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.	lb.	.49 -	.50
tree	lb.	.28 -	.30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	41.00	-43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.	lb.	.0447½-	.0460
liquid, tanks.	lb.	.05 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.05¾-	—
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber.	lb.	.15½-	—
black	lb.	.14 -	—
white	lb.	.26 -	—
180-185, amber.	lb.	.17½-	—
black	lb.	.16 -	—
white	lb.	.30 -	—
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs.	lb.	.61 -	—
cakes, cs.	lb.	.62 -	—
discs, cs.	lb.	.63 -	—
yellow, crude, Africa.	lb.	.49 -	—
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.50 -	—
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.59 -	.60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.38 -	—



Egyptian Tanning - 2000 B.C.

From ancient stone carvings we have learned that the first crude stages of tanning and shoe manufacture were carried on by the Egyptians as early as 2000 B. C. This undoubtedly involved some form of vegetable tanning, which for centuries was the only practical method of tanning leathers.

In 1884 Chrome Tanning was invented and since has largely supplanted vegetable tanning in making upper leathers, glove and garment leathers. Chrome tanning yields a leather of more compact fibrous structure and the process requires only a few days as against months for the older method.

Mutual Chemical Company of America has continuouly supplied the Tanning Industry with Bichromates since the invention of Chrome Tanning.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA

Mutual Chemical Co of America

270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Wax, carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs.	lb.	.77	- .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.	lb.	.84	- .85
N.C., 3, bgs.	lb.	.78	- .79
refined, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.88	- .89
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.87	- .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.13½	- .14
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14½	- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.15½	- .16
jobbing lots.	lb.	.16½	- .17
100[6] m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.16½	- .17
jobbing lots.	lb.	.17½	- .18
Japan, cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Montan, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.	lb.	.55	- .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26	- .27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27	- .28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.84	- —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-grd., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-24.00
extra bolted, c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	8.60	- 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
gilders', c.l.	ton.	11.50	-13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	12.50	-16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	13.00	-16.00
precipitated, c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants.	ton.	6.00	- —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.	ton.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., less than 5 tons.	ton.	9.00	- —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.05½	- .06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.09½	- .10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12	- .15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72	- .75
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	- .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y.,	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis.	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis.	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis.	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.			
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices	
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices	
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices	
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices	
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09
Levant, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xylol[2,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30	- —
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.37	- —
3°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.42	- —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York.	lb.	.52	- .55
bottles, same basis.	lb.	.60	- .64
imp., bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60	- —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
Sulphide, orange, cans, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16½	- —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works.	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.1750	-.1785
open order.	lb.	.1750	-.1785
Navy specifications type, contracts.	lb.	.1750	-.1785
open order.	lb.	.1750	-.1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.20	- —
less than 1,000 lbs, works.	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc,[1,3,5] Metal (see Paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.12½	- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.34½	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., dms., wks.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
25-lb. jars.	lb.	.36	- —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, French process, com'l, lead free red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½	- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher. Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30	- —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31	- —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.65	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80	- —
Sulphide[1], pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24	- .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

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Correspondence is invited from responsible concerns or individuals who have extraction problems. A full disclosure of the principals responsible for this advertisement will be made to those having acceptable interest.

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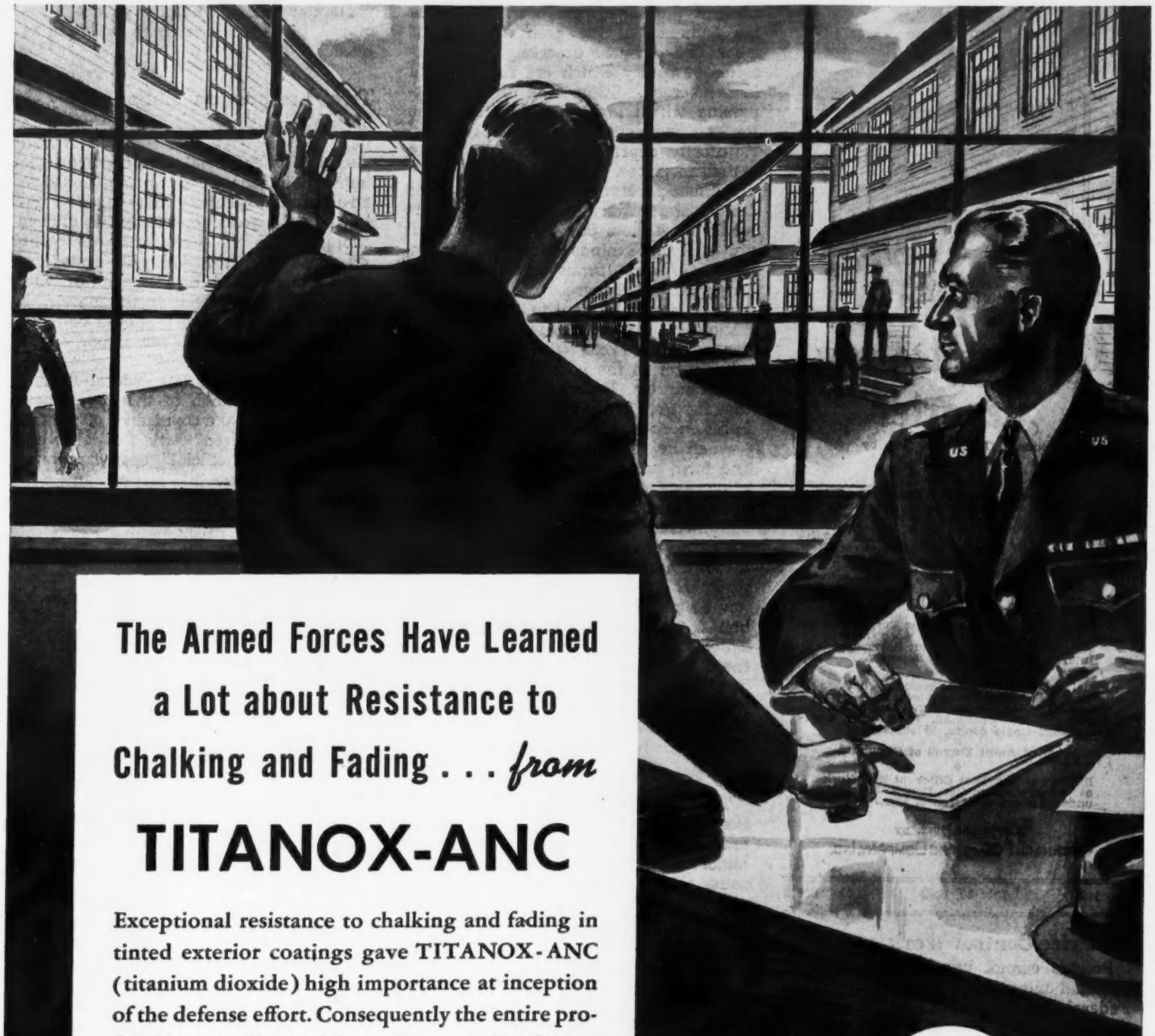

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Let Price-Control Work

Politics cannot win a war. Politics, personal and partisan, on the loose in the Federal government, is headed toward the losing of the war in which the United States is now engaged: not so much through direct interference with and handicapping of the proper functioning of the military services, as through aversion to or fear of the duty that a representative government owes to the people as a whole, to the national welfare in respect of the home front. This misfeasance is nowhere more in evidence than in the attitude of "syndicalist" groups in Congress toward the essential task of price-control.

It is difficult to determine whether the members of Congress who antagonize OPA are motivated more by political expediencies or by personal animosity for the Price Administrator. Unless it is admitted that there are enough farmers to swing election results against the wishes of price-gouged consumers, the second motive must be accepted. There appear to be many reasons thus to conclude. Politics is back of even that animosity: negative politics on the part of the administrator, who has refused to name political sponges to OPA posts for which they were not fitted, and who has declared that "no one in the OPA organization is going to be permitted to play politics with the war effort."

The efforts of certain congressmen to get rid of the incumbent Price Administrator by starvation of funds or exhaustion of patience stink—there is no other adequate characterization of them. They stink of the cowardice that runs before the demands of the grab elements of labor and farmer, deserting the principles of equity which are fundamental in democracy. They stink of the buck-passing which lays on OPA the blame for the ineffectiveness of price-control statutorily deprived of effect on wages and farm prices.

It must be clear to the people of the United States that Congress in large part would have them pay for the greed that grows in small minds feeding on the rottenness of war. It must be clear that this large part of Congress does not desire even an honest attempt to administer the dishonest price-control law. The President is said to side with the Price Administrator in the latter's war of nerves with Congress. Unless it is to be assumed that the President spoke with his tongue in his cheek—which seemingly he did not—when he urged stabilization of wages and farm prices, he must be on the side of more effective price-control. That sort of control could not be effectuated by an administrative official of the type with which his enemies in Congress would replace the present Price Administrator. But, the change they would effect could not be good for honest patriots; so all honest men should counsel their so-called "representatives" to help OPA in the fight against profiteering, which is the father of inflation. If they persist in the role of camp-followers and quislings, kick them out in November!

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Get In the Scrap

There is a vital national need for millions of tons of various materials which are describable as scrap. There are almost as many millions of tons of these same materials now serving no useful purpose, whether they lie as waste in ten thousand junkpiles or are in the form of equipment idle because of obsoleteness or of lack of application. It is imperative as a matter of national welfare; yes, of national existence, that these materials be brought to the need for them.

Scrap drives are not satisfactory for two reasons. One reason is that they start out with the stimulation of imaginative expectations of the volume of existing scrap. The other reason is that there is not adequate or effective implementing of the task of getting the scrap to the place where it can be utilized. But, the worst impediment is the psychological response of the public to the fact that this, that, and the other junk which it has gathered together remains a blot on the local or oftentimes the individual landscape.

Getting in the scrap must be effective. WPB has started a new drive to enlist industrial plants in the campaign, stating their role as follows:—

> The job is more than simply collecting scrap material around the plant, or turning in the scrap which is created on the premises. It is a job of condemning obsolete machinery, clearing out unusable stocks, obsolete tools, dies, drills, fixtures, and other equipment. All unusable material, equipment, and stocks should be scrapped at once and put back into war production.

To attain a satisfactory degree of success in the scrap program it is necessary that in every plant a competent executive have full authority to determine what is to be scrapped, and have the necessary will to see that all scrap is properly collected and disposed of. And everybody everywhere who can must volunteer for the scrap-gathering campaign and get organized in whatever particular and to whatever extent is required to deliver the scrap where it is needed.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Two Lessons on Labor

The War Labor Board apparently does not believe that President Roosevelt meant it when he laid down among the foundation stones of an anti-inflation structure the necessity that wages be stabilized. Congress apparently has always thought that the President was being facetious. Mr. Roosevelt now comes out with a more emphatic statement of what he expects legislatively in the matter. It is most desirable, and it should be made obligatory, that the War Labor Board listen and learn likewise.

And it is time that all Federal officials, in whatever branch of the government they function, take cognizance of the fact that "unauthorized" strikes of labor and those lacking "official" characterization—such as the one that stopped an essential shop over a total difference of 4 cents in the daily payroll—testify primarily to one thing—the disinclination of labor leaders to interfere with "autonomy" when to do so would tend to keep wages down, to make war work continuous, or to pull leeches from the workers' necks.

Those who argue that labor is entitled to higher wages because of the 15 percent increase in the cost of living fail to distinguish cause and effect and to appraise the fact that average factory hourly wages are 16 percent higher than they were a year ago and the average weekly earnings of factory workers, 24 percent higher.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Price-Control Leaves Trade Fair

Price-cutting dealers have been confronted by a dilemma since the inauguration of the general maximum price regulation. Their price-cutting exposed them to prosecution under State fair trade laws; to raise above their March levels their prices on goods under the contracts of those statutes made them liable to penalty for crashing through the OPA ceiling. The problem has bothered also jurists and State and local prosecutors, as well as dealers and their organizations that subscribed to the doctrine of fair trade laws.

Some State courts have dodged by means of postponements determination of the relative weight of fair trade laws and OPA ceiling mandates. In a few instances they have cut through the tangle by holding that, while prosecution for violation of fair trade price contracts was not estopped by the existence of the general maximum price regulation, if the requirements of that regulation brought a dealer into conflict with those of a State fair trade law, his adduction of that fact as defense would nullify prosecution under the latter statute. The doctrine of Federal law's supremacy was followed.

Now comes relief from the puzzle—also joy for fair-traders—in an announcement by OPA counsel that a fair trade law contractual price will stand against a lower OPA ceiling when observance of the contractual terms had been general in March and price-cutting on contracted goods the exception; and that a price-cutter may seek relief from the force and effect of GMPR by the means set up in section 18 thereof.

OPA price-control is not designed to injure honest business, and under its present administration it will not be applied to that end.

CITRIC ACID

MORE than sixty years ago the manufacture of Citric Acid was begun by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., using citrous juices, and later also citrate of lime, as the raw materials. Starting before the turn of the century, a number of experimenters, both in this country and abroad, investigated the production of Citric Acid by various fermentations brought on by a range of organisms. Nothing of practical value, however, arose from this work until the research staff of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. attacked this problem in 1913. In 1923 results were deemed sufficiently favorable to warrant commercial production, the first Citric Acid produced by this new process, using sugar as the raw material, being placed on the market during that year. By 1925 complete independence of other sources for raw material had been attained.

However, during the first World War, this country was in the main dependent upon foreign sources, particularly Italy, for the raw material used in the production of Citric Acid. As a result, the price of Citric Acid advanced from 41¢ per pound at the start of the war to $1.25 per pound at the end of 1918. It was after the war that an Italian Cartel was formed, monopolizing the production of citrate of lime in that country. As a result of this monopoly, the price of this raw material was maintained at a high level, producers of Citric Acid, other than Italian, being at the mercy of the Cartel. In 1927, wishing to limit the manufacture of Citric Acid in other countries, Italy placed an embargo on the export of citrate of lime. Fortunately, by this time Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. were in full production of Citric Acid by their new process and this embargo had no effect upon the production and price of this acid in this country.

Due to continuous research and resulting manufacturing economies, the price of Citric Acid has declined steadily since that date, the policy of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. always being to pass on to consumers of the acid such reductions in cost.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemical Demand Very Low—Industry Conversion and Tight Shipping Space Considered Contributing Factors—Resales At Losses of Goods Intended for Export Reported

Demand for heavy chemicals last week was at a very low level. Outside of the conversion of industry to war operations and the tight export situation, factors are at a loss for an explanation of current conditions. Even the war demand for some items showed signs of slight slackening last week, and accumulating stocks of material are taxing warehouse capacities. Sizable quantities of chemicals intended for export have been resold off the docks at considerable loss. Exporters with licenses find they are unable to purchase or accept delivery due to the lack of steamer space available for shipping.

There are reports in the trade of offerings by dealers at prices quite a bit under schedules adhered to earlier this year. Buyers, well aware of the situation, are, in turn, pressing dealers for lower quotations. The war demand, however, is expected to improve, and it is hoped that this will somewhat take up the slack in civilian needs.

Control over antimony has been revised by an amended General Preference Order M-112, just issued. Supplies of antimony have become relatively more plentiful, and the order as amended is expected to encourage the substitution of antimony for tin. Chemical derivatives, with the exception of antimony oxide and sulphide, have been removed from control of the order. Restrictions on certain specific uses of antimony have been modified. Procedure by which users of small amounts of arsenic may place purchase orders has been simplified by Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-152.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 67.2 percent in the week ended July 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 71.4 percent in the previous week and 95.2 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Material on allocation. Demand quiet. Pricewise, no change.

Alumina Sulphate .— Allocation order M-1-h does not apply. Interest light. No change quotably.

Aluminum.—Prices stabilized with material under full priority and industry control. Paste and seed under allocation. Increased bauxite production in Southern ore fields forecast with bauxite and alumina now under complete allocation.

Ammonia Aqua.—Material under allocation. Market position tight. No change as regards quotations.

Antimony.—Control over antimony has been revised by an amended General Preference Order, M-112, just issued. Supplies of antimony have become relatively more plentiful, and the order as amended is expected to encourage the substitution of antimony for tin. Chemical derivatives, with the exception of antimony oxide and sulphide, which are the result of primary processing, have been removed from control of the order. Restrictions on certain specific uses of antimony have been modified.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. Prices confirmed.

Arsenic, Red.—Procedure by which users of small amounts may place purchase orders simplified by Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-152.

Arsenic, White. — Procedure by which users of small amounts may place purchase orders simplified by Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-152.

Barium Chlorate.—Allocations govern transactions. Prices confirmed.

Bauxite.—Now under complete allocation control.

Bleaching Powder.—Entire domestic supply under complete allocation to assure adequate supplies for civilian defense gas decontamination. Price schedules maintained.

Bordeaux Mixture.—New features lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Calcium Chloride. — Growth of small-package business considered satisfactory. Demand for material in bulk continues at recent levels. No change pricewise.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	163.8

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	108.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Caustic Soda

Conditions in the market for caustic soda these days are causing factors considerable worry. The electrolytic process produces chlorine and caustic soda in about equal parts. With the demand for chlorine as heavy as it has been in recent months, and with the call for caustic soda far below a comparable level, it takes little imagination to picture the warehouse stocks of the latter that have accumulated and are daily increasing. Current demand is only skimming the surface of the stockpiles and more steel drums for storage are not to be had.

The majority of plants operating on the ammonia process have been designed with a certain degree of flexibility, but factors point out that, unless there is some pick-up in demand in the near future, some curtailment of operations may become necessary.

Latest available statistics indicate that caustic soda production by the electrolytic process amounted to 647,000 tons in 1941, while 573,000 tons were produced by the ammonia process last year. This compares with production during the first World War of approximately 418,000 tons annually. Supplies in 1918 were about 100,000 tons short of requirements, and prices advanced to as high as $105 per ton. Production was stimulated to the fullest extent possible and exports were cut down to about 3,500 tons per month in an effort to correct the situation. A price of $3.50 per 100 pounds was set for the 76 percent grade, with prices for the other grades in proportion. The current price level is $2.70 per 100 pounds for drums in carlots.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Carbon Tetrachloride.—Factors report ability to satisfy most demands, despite heavy war call. Shippers may now charge reasonable deposit on steel drums in transporting their product. Quotations confirmed. Shipments may now be made up to 100 percent of volume in base period. Formerly only 50 percent was allowed.

Chlorine. — Demand slightly easier but good. General limitation order in effect with material under allocation and full priority control. No change quotably.

Chloropicrin. — No change in level of inquiry. Quotations maintained.

Cobalt Acetate.—Material continues under allocation with M-39 extended indefinitely.

Cobalt Carbonate. — Recent extension of M-39 continues material under allocation. Quotations confirmed.

Cobalt Hydrate.—Cobalt allocation order M-39 recently extended indefinitely. Prices maintained.

Copper.—Quotations on domestic continue unchanged at 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base; export. 11¾c. per pound f.a.s., New York. Higher preference ratings for copper mines in South America, which obtain stipulated amounts of maintenance and operating supplies with the assistance of Preference Rating Order P-58, have been announced by Director General of Operations. New ratings range from A-1-a to A-3. Highest previous rating was A-1-d. WPB has ruled that smelters and refiners of thirteen nonferrous metals operating under Order P-73 need not file Production Requirements Plan applications for third quarter of this year and will continue to operate under P-73 for this period.

Copper Oxide.—Movement slow on red and black. Prices confirmed.

Copper Sulphate. — Italian press reports that experiments have recently been carried out to recover copper from vine leaves sprayed with copper sulphate by burning them and extracting the copper from the ashes. Five pounds of copper per acre have been recovered, it is said.

Fluorspar.—OPA has put a ceiling of $10 per ton, f.o.b. mines, on fluorspar crude ore having a 70 percent CaF_2 content on a dry basis.

Lime.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Magnesia Arsenate. — New inquiry light. Deliveries at satisfactory level.

Manganese Acetate. — Demand remains at improved level. No change as regards quotations.

Manganese Carbonate.—New inquiry in light volume. Deliveries considered satisfactory. No changes quotably.

Methyl Chloride. — Market featureless. Price schedules well maintained.

Nickel Chloride. — Movement fair. Allocations rule, with quotation unaltered.

Phosphorus Oxychloride. — Under full priority control. No change in quotations.

Potash, Caustic. — New inquiry remains light. No change quotably.

Potash Chlorate. — Allocations govern transactions with material under full priority control.

Saltcake.—New inquiry light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change pricewise.

Soda Ash.—Price shading by some dealers reported.

Soda, Caustic.—Supply situation easy. Price shading on part of some dealers reported.

Soda Metasilicate.—Demand light for both anhydrous and granulated. Price schedules unaltered.

Tin.—New features lacking. OPA's maximum price schedule for pig tin was recently amended to permit sale of certain metal produced by electrolytic process at price equal to that of top grade of tin. WPB has ruled that smelters and refiners of thirteen nonferous metals operating under Order P-73 need not file Production Requirements Plan applications for third quarter of this year and will continue to operate under P-73 for this period.

Trichlorethylene.—Transactions governed by priorities. No change pricewise.

Zinc Chloride.—New inquiry light. Deliveries satisfactory. Quotations confirmed.

Acids

Demand for heavy chemical acids last week continued slow to spotty. Deliveries, however, again were being made by the majority of factors at a rather satisfactory rate.

Acetic.—Supply situation continues easier. Quotations stabilized.

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Battery. — New features lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Chlorosulphonic. — New inquiry light. Price structure steady.

Chromic. — Indefinite extension of chromium allocation order M-18a continues chromic acid under allocation. Prices confirmed.

Formic.—New inquiry slight. New features lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Lactic.—New interest light. Deliveries satisfactory. Prices firm, unchanged.

Mixed. — Nitric, sulphuric units in light demand. Market tone steady.

Monochloroacetic.—Tone of market remains easy. No change pricewise.

Muriatic.—New interest again light. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Naphthenic.—Allocations rule transactions. Prices confirmed.

Oxalic.—Fair interest noted. Deliveries okay. Pricewise, no change.

Sulphuric.—Heavy call from munitions plants. No change quotably.

Baltimore, July 15.—Business in sulphuric acid continues to be done at the ceiling prices, which are not necessarily uniform because the ceilings vary according to the individual quotations of the various factors in March, with producers who did not do any business in that month being required to sell at the top March price of their competitors. Demand continues very active and up to the capacity of the plants. Since expansions of facilities are difficult to make because of the scarcity of building materials, civilian consumers are called upon to practice the closest economy.

Insecticides

Again last week the market for insecticides was rather featureless insofar as new developments were concerned. Prices continued firm and unchanged. Reports from many sections of the cotton belt indicate that boll weevil infestations continue spotty, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In each of twelve States, where boll weevils caused serious damage last year, many fields have been found where weevils are numerous. July, the bureau reports, is usually the most critical month for boll weevils, and in areas where hot, dry weather prevails this month, and especially if the latter part of June was also hot and dry, the boll weevil will be checked and growers will not have to use much calcium arsenate. Where rains are frequent during July, the bureau reports, the weevils will increase rapidly and may cause serious damage unless calcium arsenate is applied intelligently after 10 to 25 percent of the cotton squares are punctured. Information from affected areas indicates that some fields are heavily infested while other nearby fields have light infestations or are still weevil free. The bureau points out that the War Production Board is allocating arsenic for the manufacture of calcium arsenate.

Calcium Arsenate. — Manufacturers working on 24-hour-day schedule and shipping calcium arsenate as fast as it is made. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reports:—

The manufacturers are cooperating 100 percent with the Office for Agricultural War Relations of the Department of Agriculture in getting poison to the areas where it is most urgently needed. About 35,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate had been shipped to the cotton south by the end of June and 13,000,000 pounds more are scheduled for shipment during July. Production will continue during August and September, and it is estimated that 68,000,000 pounds will be manufactured by the end of the season. More calcium arsenate will be manufactured and shipped this season than for any previous year, including 1941, when the demand was the highest on record. Everything possible is being done to have an adequate supply at the time and place where it is needed.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand light with season about over. Prices same.

Nicotine Sulphate. — New developments lacking. Quotations confirmed.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Inquiry at seasonally satisfactory level. Supply situation continues tight. No change quotably.

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Lee Ramsdell, jr., has been appointed advertising manager for the National Drug Company, manufacturing chemist and pharmacist, Philadelphia. He was formerly with Hoffman-La Roche, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Nutley, N. J.

Chemical Process Board To Advise WPB Unit

—Continued from page 3

Graw-Hill Publishing Company, New York.

Dr. Fred H. Rhodes, of Cornell University.

The aim of the group, it was explained, will be to serve in an advisory capacity to the chemicals branch to assist it in making the best determination possible when there is a choice as between two or more methods of processing a particular product.

Need for such a group in many respects grows out of the situation that developed over the processing of synthetic rubber wherein the WPB and strong groups in Congress have been at loggerheads over which basic method of making synthetic rubber should have been adopted at the outset of the synthetic rubber program.

The hope was expressed at the WPB that the selection of the group of chemists above named will prevent a repetition of the affair over synthetic rubber developing in connection with any of the other production programs which are being encouraged by the board.

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Wyo. Trona Deposit Discussed By Sayers

OPD Washington Bureau

The discovery in Wyoming of a large deposit of the nonmetallic mineral trona, a natural sodium carbonate plus almost unlimited resources of common salt, places the United States in a favorable position to supply its wartime needs for soda ash, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, said last week.

Future development of the new trona deposit 20 miles west of Green river, Wyo., should help relieve any shortage of soda ash on the Pacific coast because of curtailed shipping facilities from Eastern and Southern plants which manufacture 96 percent of the annual supply of soda ash from common salt, Dr. Sayers has informed Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

One of the trona beds near Green river lies at a depth of 1,500 to 1,600 feet and is 15 to 20 feet thick. The deposit appears to include reserves of hundreds of millions of tons and probably could be mined cheaply by the room and pillar system used in the mining of coal and rock salt, the report comments. California had the only natural soda deposits being worked in the United States in 1941.

The latest available estimates of production capacity for soda ash, based on 1939 figures, gives the United Nations a potential annual output of 5,820,000 tons, and the Axis-dominated nations 2,388,000 tons. The United States is credited with 3,500,000 tons production capacity; the United Kingdom, 1,500,000 tons; Germany, 1,250,000 tons; Japan, 200,000 tons; Italy, 100,000 tons, and The Netherlands, 500,000 tons.

A PIONEER THEN—

A LEADER TODAY

IN 1892, in a Virginia valley noted for its vast deposits of pure salt, Mathieson began the construction of the first of three great factories. Over a period of half a century, they were to supply America's growing industries with vital chemicals. Today—fifty years later—the Mathieson plants at Saltville, Va., Niagara Falls, N.Y. and Lake Charles, La., are working twenty-four hours a day to supply the nation's *war* industries with the "raw materials of victory."

This is the over-all picture of a typically American enterprise — The Mathieson Alkali Works. It is a story of growth and progress in chemical research... in developing new products... and in devising more efficient methods of handling and transporting chemicals.

Among Mathieson's early achievements was the development of the Castner electrolytic cell for producing chlorine and extremely pure caustic soda. The first to make bleaching powder in the United States, Mathieson pioneered the manufacture of synthetic ammonia, liquid chlorine and such outstanding chlorine products as calcium hypochlorite and sodium chlorite. Chlorine, today in great demand for war production, is also safeguarding the health of our fighting men on all fronts as calcium hypochlorite, the *mobile* chlorine carrier.

These are but a few milestones in the fifty years of Mathieson Chemicals. They are tangible evidence of the drive and initiative which have marked Mathieson's rise from modest beginnings to a place of leadership in the field of industrial chemicals.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

The Mathieson Alkali Works, (Inc.) 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

An Emergency Statement to Industrial Executives

Manufacturers—large and small—have a special opportunity to aid the war effort—over and beyond the contribution they are already making.

That opportunity is Salvage.

No matter how much scrap is dug out of the attics and basements of homes, the fence corners and gullies of farms, war production factories will still fall far short of the scrap material needed unless the manufacturers of America get 100 per cent behind the program.

Six million additional tons of scrap iron and steel alone, as well as vast quantities of rubber and other materials, are urgently required to bring our war program to full strength.

Whether you are a lace curtain manufacturer or a maker of drop forgings, the obligation is the same.

The job is more than simply collecting scrap material around the plant, or turning in the scrap which is created on the premises. It is a job of condemning obsolete machinery, clearing out unusable stocks, obsolete tools, dies, drills, fixtures, and other equipment.

All unusable material, equipment, and stocks should be scrapped at once and put back into war production.

The philosophy of "It may come in handy some day" must give way to the doctrine of "My country needs it now."

Patriotic volunteer committees of executives are already hard at work on this problem in 421 industrial centers.

The Industrial Section of the Conservation Division has a corps of technical advisers who are prepared to work with all types of industries.

A thoroughgoing Salvage program in a factory can not only help meet the present emergency, but can help prepare that factory for its postwar operations through the elimination of once wasteful practices.

1 The first thing to do is to put some one individual in charge of Salvage in all departments of your business and give him not only the responsibility to act, but the authority to act.

2 The next thing to do is to get in touch with your local Industrial Salvage Committee and map out a detailed program with the materials and ideas that are available. Their program contains 17 simple steps.

If in any doubt, write or wire at once to the Conservation Division, War Production Board, Railroad Retirement Building, Washington, D. C.

This job is being tackled by a democratic nation through the volunteer efforts and initiative of democratically-managed industrial concerns, rather than through directives or compulsion as it is done in Axis countries.

Every executive, every superintendent, every foreman and every worker in every plant can help.

The main thing is to get started now.

All unusable material, equipment, and stocks should be scrapped at once and put into war production. Please read this message and act ***now.***

D. M. NELSON, CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by a group of leading industrial concerns).

SCRAP FROM HOMES AND FARMS—As individuals, search your home from attic to basement. Search your garage. Look at the old familiar things in a new light. Do you need them—or can you get along without them? Your country needs every pound of scrap iron and steel, other metals, rubber, rags and burlap to provide the fighting materials our armed forces must have. Take your scrap to the nearest Salvage Depot—give it to a charity—or sell it to a Junk dealer. . . . If you live on a farm, consult your County War Board or your farm implement dealer. In any case, your scrap will flow back into the blood stream of our war production.

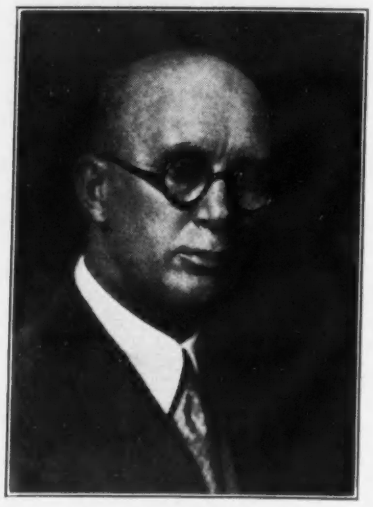
Obituaries

Dr. Henry G. Knight

Dr. Henry Granger Knight, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the Department of Agriculture, died July 13 after a short illness. He was sixty-three years of age.

Born in Bennington, Kans., Dr. Knight graduated from the University of the State of Washington, where he continued work and took his master's degree in 1904.

Dr. Knight received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1917. He also studied at the University of Chcago and at the Cornell University. He taught at various schools, including the University of Washington, University of Chicago, and the University of Wyoming. He became State chemist in Wyoming, and later director of the agricultural experiment station. He then became dean of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1922 he became research chemist and director of the Experiment Station of West Virginia, and finally dean of the College of Agriculture.



Dr. Henry G. Knight

In 1927 Dr. Knight became chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, which is the present Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. In the past few years an important part of his work has been organizing and establishing the four regional research laboratories provided for by the Congress in 1938.

In May, 1941, Dr. Knight received the medal of the American Institute of Chemists, presented annually "for noteworthy and outstanding service to the science of chemistry or the profession of the chemist in America." The medal was presented on behalf of the Institute by Vice-President Wallace because of his interest in improving uses of farm crops and because of his years of association with Dr. Knight.

Dr. Knight was a former president of the American Institute of Chemists, a member of the American Chemical Society, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Zeta, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Dappa Phi, and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Survivig are his wife and one son, Richard Knight.

William Harvest

William Harvest, who retired thirty years ago as head of the mailing department of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., died in his home in Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 11. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Surviving are a daughter and a son, Henry W. Harvest.

James E. Curry, New York State gasoline tax auditor for the Buffalo district, died last week.

Howard E. Davis, manager of the Diamond Match Company's plant at Oroville, Calif., for the past twelve years, died recently. He was fifty-nine years old. Surviving is his wife.

K. E. Ernst, in the construction department of the Texas Company, this city, for twenty-five years, died in North Salem, N. Y., July 14. He was forty-three years old.

Martin S. Paine, chairman of the board of the Magnus Metal Corporation, this city, from 1907 to 1925, died last week. He was 80 years old.

Cornelius A. Sheridan, New York resident engineer for the Pan-American Oil Company, died in Carteret, N. J., July 14.

Mrs. Edwin D. Stalfort, wife of one of the partners in the firm of John C. Stalfort & Sons, Inc., manufacturer of chemical specialties, Baltimore, was killed in an automobile accident, July 10.

Nickel Research Resumed At Mellon Institute

The International Nickel Company, this city, has resumed investigational work at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the establishment of an industrial fellowship that begins operation July 1. The incumbent of the fellowship, concerned with a comprehensive program of scientific research on certain problems in the chemistry and technology of nickel, embracing particular attention to the preparation, properties, and uses of nickel compounds, especially organic derivatives, is Dr. John Gilbert Dean, a physico-organic chemist, who received his professional education at Brown and Columbia universities.

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CREAM OF TARTAR : SULPHURIC ACID : CAUSTIC SODA
WHITING : TARTARIC ACID : LIQUID CHLORINE : SULPHUR
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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Import Outlook Dark for Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals —Factors Awaiting Licenses to Purchase—No More Tapioca Flour Arrivals Expected — Spot Stocks Light

The outlook regarding the import situation showed no signs of brightening last week and the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals continued for the most part in a very tight position as regards supplies. With spot stocks light, several large factors were awaiting government licenses to purchase before they could venture an opinion as to the possible future position of several important imported materials. It was authoritatively stated that the limited stocks of tapioca flour in this country cannot be expected to be replenished, since licenses have been restricted on this commodity. Uses are now restricted also.

For war-time, the dried egg industry has stepped up production to an annual rate of 300,000,000 pounds. Only a little more than a year ago, when Lend-Lease took its first dried eggs, the annual production was less than 10,000,000 pounds.

June shoe production is estimated at 40,000,000 pairs by the Tanners' Council of America. Shoe factory activity in the month apparently showed a slight decline from May and was also moderately lower than June a year ago, when production reached 40,463,000 pairs.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will continue to carry 1941 cotton loans subject to the producers' right of repayment after July 31, the maturity date of the notes, the Department of Agriculture announces.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Material in light demand. Pricewise, no change.

Antimony Salt.—No change in market tone. Quotations confirmed.

Tapioca Flour

Recent government restrictions on uses for which tapioca flour may be purchased and restrictions of licenses to importers have produced a very tight position in this market insofar as spot stocks are concerned. Major importance of tapioca flour lies in its use as an adhesive for stamps, envelopes, labels, and the like, due to its suitability for machine operations. At the moment it would appear that would-be buyers of the material for sizing purposes will be forgotten men for the duration.

Java long has been the tapioca center of the world. The cassava root grown there produces a grade of flour of the highest quality obtainable. A shortage of shipping facilities from the Netherland Indies more than a year ago started to curtail shipments to this country and attempts were made to replace a portion of this trade by shipments from Brazil. The initial arrivals were inferior to the Java product, but the Brazilian Government encouraged farmers to grow the material, and just recently research effort has produced a flour from the Brazilian manioc root, which was much improved in quality, though insufficient in quantity. The Tapioca Institute informs that just now there is at least one plant in Brazil equipped and ready to produce the material, but plans have been stymied, due to the necessity now of procuring licenses to purchase, the same being restricted.

Imports of tapioca flour in the first four months of 1941 totaled 124,500,000 pounds, against 117,049,000 pounds in the like period of 1940, and 132,125,000 pounds in the first four months of 1939. For the year 1940 imports aggregated 333,926,362 pounds, against 382,758,143 pounds in 1939.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	259.8	260.3	226.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand light. Prices unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—Less interest. Quotations firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Interest light, and prices steady.

Zinc Dust.—Market position shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Supply situation very tight. Prices same.

Cochineal.—Supplies very low. Interest good. Quotations firm.

Fustic.—Tone unchanged. Price structure steady.

Indigo.—Stocks low. Imports uncertain. No change pricewise.

Logwood.—Bottoms scarce. Market position firm.

Madder Dutch.—Spot supplies continue light. Prices confirmed.

Turmeric.—Quotations steady at recently established lower level. Little Madras to be had.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Position of soluble dried blood unchanged with war demand remaining heavy. Light albumen supplies in good volume. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Government demand heavy. No change pricewise.

Dextrin, Corn.—Demand fair for time of year. Quotations unaltered.

Egg Yolk.—Government demand is heavy. Lend-lease purchases of dried eggs in June amounted to 22,200,080 pounds. No fluctuation in quotations.

Starch, Corn.—Lend-lease purchases of corn starch in June amounted to 51,960,000 pounds.

Starch, Potato.—Demand seasonally fair. No change pricewise.

Starch, Sweet Potato.—July 1 condition of sweet potatoes indicates a 1942 crop of 68,111,000 bushels, which is 8 percent above the 1941 crop but 7 percent less than the ten-year (1930-39) average production.

Tapioca Flour.—Spot stocks light. Uses restricted. No imports expected with purchase licenses necessary. Price structure firm.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—Demand at recent levels. Quotations on chestnut bark unchanged but exempt from provisions of General Maximum Price Regulation.

Divi-Divi.—Import situation holds market position firm.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Demand at recent levels. Quotations unchanged but exempt from provisions of GMPR.

Myrobalans.—Spot stocks are light. Shipments being received irregularly in small volume. No change pricewise.

Oakbark.—New developments lacking. Prices unchanged but exempt from provisions of GMPR.

Spruce Extract.—No new features in market. Prices unaltered but exempt from provisions of GMPR.

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Egg-Drying Plants To Increase Capacity

Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Priebe & Sons, Inc., poultry and egg packer, Chicago, have plans for increasing the capacity of their egg-drying plants. Approval for expansion has been granted by Department of Agriculture, but priorities for necessary machinery are awaited from the War Production Board.

Burlap Stocks Frozen Permitted to Be Sold

OPD Washington Bureau

The Textile Branch of the WPB has explained how a person owning frozen stocks of burlap may sell or use such burlap under Conservation Order M-47.

1. He may sell it to the Army, Navy or other agencies listed in Paragraph (c) (3) of the order without WPB authorization.

2. He may use it to fill orders rated A-1-c or higher for burlap, provided he is authorized to do so by WPB. In applying for such authorization, the burlap owner should state to WPB what the burlap is to be used for, the person or agency that placed the order, and the burlap preference rating which accompanied the order.

Both the above points refer to frozen burlap, that is, the unbroken bales of burlap over 10 bales that the order freezes in the hands of the owner. Frozen burlap is different from stockpile burlap, that is, burlap set aside by importers under the order. Such burlap may be drawn from stockpile without WPB authorization by any person who holds a preference rating of A-1-c or higher.

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Priorities Course at Pace

Pace Institute, this city, will conduct an evening course designed to interpret correctly on the governmental priority orders. The course will begin July 20.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11

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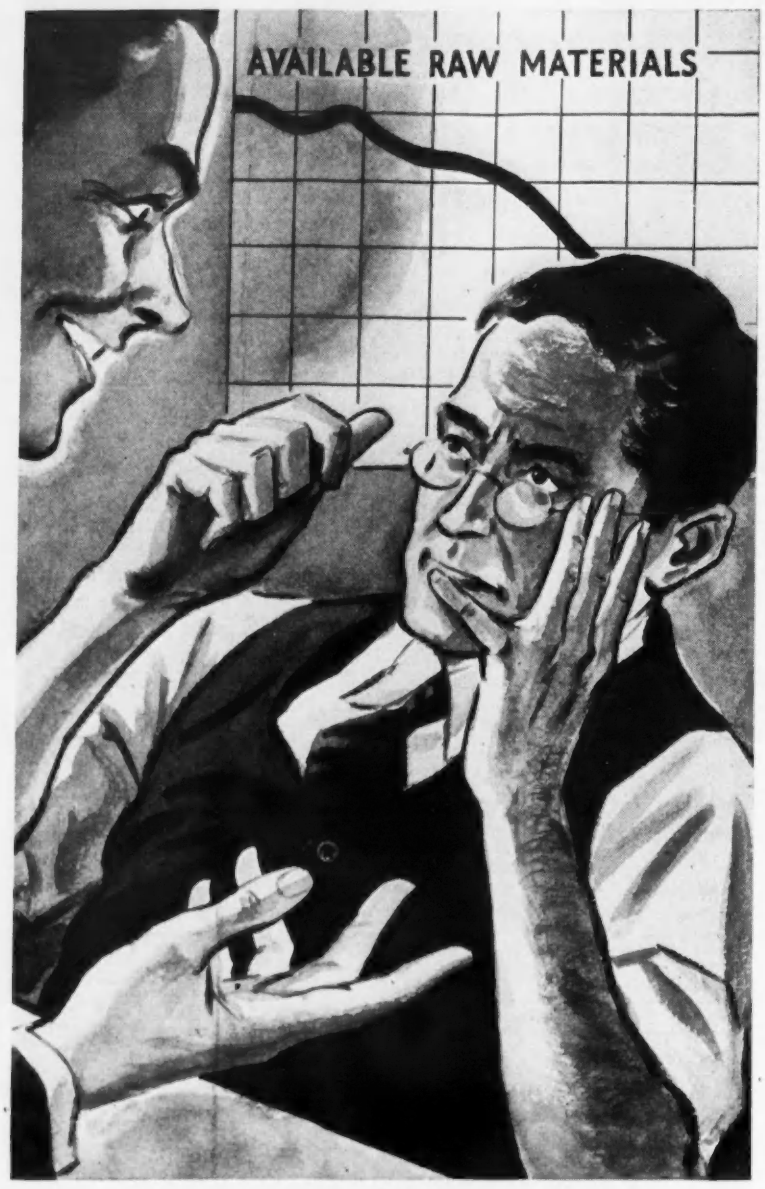

"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution.*

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Chlorinated Tar Acids
Naphthalene
Phthalic Anhydride
Butyl Phthalate
Pyridines
Tar Acid Oils
Creosote Oil
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)
Rubber Compounding Materials
Bardol*
Barretan*
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Solvent Naphtha
Hi-Flash Solvent
Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Flotation Agents
Anhydrous Ammonia
Sulphate of Ammonia
Arcadian* the *American* Nitrate of Soda

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Basic Products Remain in Heavy Demand—Xylol Sales, Deliveries Restricted — Control Taken of Distribution Of Anilin—Intermediate Supplies Slightly Easier

Demand for coaltar basic products last week continued at a high rate and the supply situation remained tight with government restrictions playing an important part. Xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coaltar have been brought under control of General Preference Order M-150 by the issuance of Amendment No. 1. The order restricts the sale and delivery of xylol and xylol range aromatic materials to orders bearing preference ratings of A-2 or higher. To remove "commercial inequalities" that arose between the petroleum and coaltar producers, the definition of aromatic petroleum solvents in the original order is changed by this amendment to include the xylol and xylol range aromatic materials made from coaltar as well as the petroleum derivatives.

A number of cancellations of export orders because of lack of steamer space and a slackening in domestic demand from manufacturers who had been making non-essential items has resulted in a slightly easier supply situation among some intermediates. In general, however, supplies remain rather tight, and the call for material is in good voice.

The War Production Board has taken control of the distribution of anilin, important chemical in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, drugs, reclaimed rubber, and other chemicals. Consumers seeking delivery under M-184 must file requests on PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on form PD-584.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.1 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. This was an increase of 1.4 percent over the preceding week, when the rate was 97.7. A month ago the rate was 98.3 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand heavy. Allocations rule. Prices stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 3,622,600 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—No change quotably with market tone very firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 14,140,000 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Movement against contracts at heavy rate. New offerings light. Prices same. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 747,900 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Material under allocation. Quotations unaltered with market position very tight. Importers of English cresylic acid awaiting price regulation by OPA governing level at which they may resell this product.

Naphthalene.—Supplies remain easier. Quotations steady. Demand for refined off slightly. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 14 indicate production from that source of 1,577,600 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Demand from war effort heavy. Market tone very firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 210,300 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Toluol.—Priorities rule transactions. Material under allocation with war demand very heavy. Prices unaltered. Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, has approved a plan proposed for the exchange by all manufacturers of synthetic nitration toluol information regarding its manufacture. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 724,500 gallons of toluol, all grades.

Xylol.—Supply situation tight. Quotations unaltered. Xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coaltar are brought under control of General Preference Order M-150 by Amendment No. 1, just issued. The order restricts sale and delivery of xylol and xylol aromatic materials to orders bearing preference ratings of

Cresylic Acid

The recent announcement by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that a regulation governing the price at which importers of English cresylic acid may resell this product interested many in the trade.

Mr. Henderson has declared that both British and American authorities regard the substantial increases which have taken place in the price of imported cresylic acid since April, 1941, as unjustifiable. Negotiations are said to be under way to determine a more satisfactory price, with the contemplated ceiling reported to be around 70c. per U. S. gallon, f.o.b. English works.

Increasing demands from the resin and disinfectant trades, combined with more active government buying, brought about a shortage in cresylic acid more than a year ago. Great Britain, despite the war, has been able to ship more than substantial quantities to this country.

While import statistics are not currently available, it is interesting to note that cresylic acid imports in the first quarter of 1941 amounted to 362,691 gallons, against 286,305 gallons in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Imports during the year 1940 totaled 1,063,489 gallons, compared with 1,156,629 gallons in the year before.

Statistics on domestic output of refined cresylic acid reveal production in 1940 of 18,371,261 pounds, contrasted with 14,179,382 pounds for the 1939 year.

While the chief source of supply comes from by-product coke, petroleum companies are now active in the field.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1941, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11,

A-2 or higher. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 11 indicate production from that source of 163,600 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 15.—Generally good call and firm tone are noted in coaltar bases. Buying is in good total, and the indications are that it will continue to overtop available supplies. Benzol continues to be wanted. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per pound; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—New features lacking in market. Quotations confirmed.

Cyclohexanol. — Tone unaltered. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—Demand continues at recent levels. No change pricewise.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Position unaltered. No change in quotations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Tone firm. Prices unchanged, steady.

Benzoic, Technical.—Material in active demand. Tight supply situation continues. No change quotably.

Gamma. — Good demand against tight supplies. Quotations confirmed.

H.—No new developments. Prices same.

Maleic.—Supply level below that of demand. Price structure steady.

Malic.—Market devoid of new developments. Quotations show no change.

Picramic. — Good interest noted. Supply conditions continue tight. Pricewise, no change.

Sulphanilic.—Call for CP and technical heavy. Prices firm, unchanged.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Little material for civilian use. War demand remains heavy. No change quotably.

Anilin.—Control of the distribution of anilin, important in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, drugs, reclaimed rubber, and various chemical products, has been taken by WPB. Consumers seeking delivery of anilin

—Continued on page 44

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

most of the remainder may be recovered and put back into circulation.

During the decade ending with 1940, the consumption of crude rubber in the United States was 4,794,000 long tons, or almost 500,000 long tons a year. From this total, 26.9 percent, or 1,289,000 tons of reclaimed rubber was recovered and returned to circulation. In 1941, the consumption of crude rubber rose to approximately 800,000 tons and of reclaimed, to about 256,000 long tons, a ratio of 32 percent.

Reclaimed rubber authorities assert that three procedures are necessary to marshall scrap rubber resources and throw them into the breach until mass production of synthetic "rubber" is built up. These are (1) concentrated drives such as the one called by President Roosevelt; (2) organized incentives including an adequate price and negotiable certificates entitling the surrenderer of an old tire to purchase one of recapped or reclaimed rubber; and (3) arrangements by the government to assure a return flow of scrap from military sources and foreign countries.

Soybeans Present Problem

The big increase in soybean production this year is showing signs of putting considerable strain on facilities for crushing the bean for its oil and making the meal that could, if it was allowed to get out of hand, have some severe repercussions in other directions.

To some extent the facilities now available for crushing and refining cottonseed will have to be used to take care of soybeans. This, together with the twin problem of a sufficient supply of tankcars to move the oil and space to store it, has the government a little worried.

A group of cottonseed refiners who have conferred with CCC and other "men of letters" have assured them that plenty of tankcars and storage space would be available to handle the oils—which seemed to satify officials. The cottonseed crushers also are talking over plans with the government of having CCC place a floor on the cottonseed price.

Financing Invention

A need which officials of the War Production Board have long been conscious of is that of making greater use of the abilities of the American people to invent devices and new processes for making things which, in the long run, would prove timesaving and improve present methods of general production. The board is now making ready to capitalize on these abilities.

The bottleneck of most inventions, aside from the question of their practicability, is the lack of funds either to enable the inventor to carry on his work or to put his invention into production. But, if present plans of the board materialize, this will be eliminated. It has asked the budget bureau for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to carry out a program it has just approved to have the government finance the first stages of worthwhile inventions that can accelerate the war output.

Control of the funds would be in the hands of an Office of Technical Development. The Office of Scientific Research and Development set up by the President early in the defense program would continue to function as at present of concerning itself with new inventions directly connected with army and navy requirements, while the new office would pass on and coordinate proposals that would speed up general war production, improve essential civilian transport and related national functions.

Government Neglects Flag

Probably not more than one-tenth of the citizen population knows that there is no federal offense attached to desecrating the American flag, yet this is a situation that has existed since the adoption of the stars and stripes as the insignia of the nation There are plenty of State laws on the subject, but none on the Federal statute books.

The senate discovered this omission in the criminal code only a few month back, and since the State laws are not uniform, promptly took steps to rectify this by passing a bill and sending it to the house for concurrent approval. But strange as it may seem the bill has become ensnarled over a question whether or not its passage would constitute an invasion of States' rights!

A great believer in protecting States' rights, Chairman Sumners of the judiciary committee takes the view that the bill is a violation of these rights and has refused to let his committee consider it. Those who would like to see the bill passed believe, however, that the States' rights issue, being somewhat thin anyhow, could be forgotten this one time as a fitting commentary to the war effort.

Diathermies Suspected

The government has its eye on the innocent-looking but intricate diathermy machines used so widely in the medical profession—not from the viewpoint of grabbing them up for use by the medical corps—but because of their possible and suspected use as short-wave aerial communication apparatus to tell the enemy what's going on in the United States.

With a little adjustment here and there these machines can be converted into instruments that will transmit considerable distances, FCC Chairman Fly says. A recent test made on a doctored-up machine in Boston transmitted signals that were picked up as far away as San Diego.

Owners of these machines are supposed to register them with the commission, but up to a few days ago only about two-thirds of the number that are known to be in existence had been reported. Mr. Fly is asking that the owners of the other one-third hurry up and register them so that the government will have an effective program of controlling radio transmission.

- - - —V- - - —

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, through its Zapon Division has perfected a new phenol formaldehyde finish to coat the interior lining of the steel shell cases authorized by the Government to conserve brass.

Available in quantity

AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

Ammonium thiocyanate finds a variety of uses in industry . . . for the production of resinous condensation products, insecticides, metal plating baths, textile finishing agents, pickling compositions, photographic chemicals, lubricants and adhesives.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also provides the variations of the thiocyanate group which is very stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

If you are now using any ammonium salts in your processes, such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate, you may find you can use ammonium thiocyanate to advantage.

Samples and quotations on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division · Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 43

under Order M-184, just issued, must file requests on form PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on form PD-584. Requests must be filed by August 10 for September delivery. Restrictions of order do not apply to use by Armed Services of anilin produced by them, or to use by any person of less than 500 pounds in a month.

Anthraquinine.—Civilian quota for anthraquinone vat dyes and other anthraquinone dyes is 70 percent of 1941 use during third quarter. Prices unaltered.

Benzaldehyde.—No new developments. Quotations confirmed.

Benzidin Base.—No change in tight supply situation. Prices steady.

Betanaphtnylamine. — Inquiry active. Supplies low. No change pricewise.

Diethylanilin.—Offerings scarce. Interest strong. Quotations unaltered.

Dinitrobenzene.—Call for material heavy. Little to be had. No change quotably.

Dinitrotoluene. — War consumption continues heavy. Civilian call gets little chance. Prices firm.

Metanitroanilin. — Supplies very tight. No change quotably.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand continues considerably ahead of supply. Prices unaltered.

Orthonitroanilin.—Little to be had on spot. Price structure firm.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Market position about unchanged. Quotations confirmed.

Xylidin.—Activity limited by tight supplies. Prices steady.

Coaltar Colors

No new developments in coaltar colors were noted last week. Conditions were slightly quieter, however. The Office of Price Administration has ruled that no person may tender delivery of actual grease wool on New York Cotton Exchange against future selling contract if selling price of contract was higher than maximum price which would be applicable to same wool by same seller on spot market.

- - - —V- - -

Anilin Control To Start Sept. 1

—*Continued from page* 3

duced by them. The order also states that it is not to apply to the delivery by any producer or distributor of not more than 500 pounds of anilin to any one person in any one month, provided the aggregate amount of deliveries by a producer or distributor in one month does not exceed 2,500 pounds.

In making deliveries of 500 pounds or less to any person in one month, producers or distributors must obtain a certificate from the deliveree that he will not have excepted delivery of more than 500 pounds during the current month. Such certificates are not necessary in the case of deliveries of 50 pounds or less to any one person in any one month.

Anilin is defined as meaning anilin, anilin oil, and the salts of anilin.

- - - —V- - -

Dr. Thomas Midgley, jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Corporation and internationally known for his discovery of tetraethyl lead, has been elected on honorary member of the National Academy of Sciences.

CRESYLIC ACID

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: LE 2-3324

REPUBLIC TOLUOLS

NITRATION—COMMERCIAL

REPUBLIC STEEL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ALSO

BENZOLS
1°—2°—90%—Motor

XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—Commercial

SOLVENT NAPHTHA • AMMONIUM SULPHATE
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-twenty-third Instalment

Rubber

Reagents Used in Manufacture of Vulcanizing Agents

(*Continued from July 13 issue*)

Aldehydeamines
Aldehyde-ammonia
Aldol-1-naphthylamine
Aliphatic amines
Alkalies
Alkali hydroxides
Alkoxybenzoic acid
Alpha-alphadimethyl-betaethylbetaphenyl-thiuram monosulphide
Alphatoluic acid
Aluminum hydroxide
Amines
2-Aminocymene
Aminophenylene dithiocarbamate
Aminophenylene-ammonium para-aminophenylendithiocarbamate
Ammonia
Ammonium benzidyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium butylxanthate
Ammonium carbonate
Ammonium dimethyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium ethylxanthate
Ammonium hydroxide
Ammonium metamethylaminophenyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium methyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium methylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Ammonium orthomethylaminophenyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium para-aminophenylenedithiocarbamate
Ammonium paramethylaminophenyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium paramethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Ammonium paranitrophenylenedithiocarbamate
Ammonium phenyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium phenylethyldithiocarbamate
Ammonium polysulphide
Ammonium salts
Ammonium-glucose compounds
Amylamines
Amylamine borate, tertiary
Anilin
Anilinacetaldehyde compounds
Anilinbutyraldehyde compounds
Anilincinnamaldehyde compounds
Anilincitronellal compounds
Anilindecodecylidene compounds
Anilinglucose compounds
Anilinisobutyraldehyde compounds
Anilinnonylaldehyde compounds
1-Anilinobenzothiazole
Anilinoctylaldehyde compounds
Anilinpolyheptylidene compounds
Anilinpropionaldehyde compounds
Anilinstearaldehyde compounds
Anilinvaleraldehyde compounds
Anisaldehyde para toluidine
Anisic acid
Anthracene
Anthracene, nitrated
Anthracene dihydride
Anthracene hexahydride, nitrated
Anthracene oil
Anthraquinone
Anthraquinoneethylenediamine condensation products
Antimony
Antimony chloride
Antimony dimethyldithiocarbamate
Antimony methyldithiocarbamate
Antimony oxychloride
Antimony sulphate
Antimony sulphide
Antipyrin
Arsenic chloride
Arsenic compounds
Arsenic dimethyldithiocarbamate
Arsenic methyldithiocarbamate
Arsenic oxychloride
Arsenic sulphate
Auramin O
Aurotin
Barium butylxanthate
Barium carbonate
Barium ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Barium ethylxanthate
Barium hydroxide
Barium orthomethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Barium paramethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Benzaldehyde
Benzaldehydeethylenediamine condensation products
Benzidinacetaldehyde compounds
Benzoic acid
Benzoyl butylxanthate
Benzoyl butylxanthogenate
Benzoyl disulphide
Benzoyl ethylxanthate
Benzoyl ethylxanthogenate
Benzoyl peroxide
Benzoyl N-piperidyldithiocarbamate
Benzylamineacetaldehyde compounds
Benzylamineheptaldehyde compounds
Benzylideneethylenediamine
Betadinitroanthraquinone
Betaethylalphamethylbetaphenylthiuram monosulphide
Biuret
Borax
Burgundy pitch
Butylaldehydeparaphenetidin
Butylamine
Butylidene-1-naphthylamine
Butylideneorthoanisidin
Butylidenepara-aminodimethylanilin
Butylphenyl thiocarbamate
Butylthiocarbonic acid disulphide, normal
Butyraldehydeanilin compounds
Butyraldehydediethylamine compounds
Butyraldehydeethetheylamine compounds
Butyraldehyde-1-naphthylamine
Butyraldehydeparatoluidin
Butyraldehydeparatoluidin compounds
Cadmium chloride
Cadmium compounds
Cadmium dithiobenzoate
Cadmium sulphate
Calcium butylxanthate
Calcium ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Calcium ethylxanthate
Calcium hydroxide
Calcium oxide
Calcium paramethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Calcium polysulphide
Calcium trithiocarbonate, basic
Carbanilide
Carbodiphenylimide
Carbon
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Carbothioacetone
Carboxysulphide
Cauprene chloride
Chromium dimethyldithiocarbamate
Chromium methyldithiocarbamate
Chrysene
Chrysene, nitrated
Cinnamaldehyde
Cinnamaldehyde-ammonia

(*To be continued*)

Solvents, General, for Rubber

(*Continued from July 13 issue*)

Methyl thioethers
Naphtha, high-flash, 2-50-W (refined coaltar naphtha)
Naphtha No. 284 (petroleum naphtha)
Naphtha, solvent
Naphtha V.M.&P.
Naphtha, varsol (petroleum naphtha)
Naphtholite (petroleum distillate)
Petrobenzol (petroleum naphtha)
Petroleum ether
Propylthioethers, normal
Pyridin, anhydrous
Solvenol
Solvesso (hydrogenated petroleum naphtha) No. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Sulphur bichloride
Rub-sol
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Turpentine

Solvents for Reclaiming Vulcanized Rubber Scrap

Acetone
Alcoholic potash (removes oxidized fatty substances)
Anilin with nitrobenzol (hot)
Dipentene
Mixture of terpenes
Nitrobenzol, cold (removes asphalt and pitch)
Nitrobenzol, hot (dissolves out from mineral matter)
Pigmentar oil
Pinetar products
Solvenol
Tarol

Sunlight-Resisters for Rubber

Cyclohexylamineacetonitrile
Cyclohexylamineformaldehyde
Dicyclohexylamine
Dihydroxydiphenylpropane
Ditetrahydrofurfurylamine
Heliozone
Methyleneaminoacetonitrile
Sunproof
Tetramethylthiuram disulphide

(*To be continued*)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Shipments of Pigments on Contracts with Paint Makers Holding War Contracts Still Running to Sizeable Proportions —OPA Authorizes Higher Prices for Four Colors

Although new building operations continue at a record-breaking pace, suggesting a huge potential market for paints and paint materials, to be applied in protective and decorative coatings, it is now recognized that by far the greater part of this new construction work is in the erection of military structures, war industries and housing accommodations for the workers in these industries, with few private business and residential buildings going up. As it is the latter which normally furnish the greatest volume and most lucrative business for the paint industry, the outlook for a nearby resumption of painting activities on this score is not as bright today as it recently seemed.

The movement for the encouragement and expansion of necessary repainting and redecorating of residences, apartments and offices has spread throughout the country and is reaching larger proportions daily, with the circulation of much publicity on the ease with which the financing of these operations can be obtained through FHA and HOLC loans and the fact that wholesalers and retailers of paints, varnishes and lacquers may buy and sell the desired materials for these purposes without having to procure special licenses. But to date, these operations have not been sufficiently extensive to exhaust the stocks of prepared paints in the hands of dealers which had been swelled to abnormally large proportions earlier in the year. Hence the paint manufacturers are not yet being called upon to replenish dealers' supplies to a great extent and are themselves under no pressure to buy raw materials on an extensive scale. In fact, their buying operations continue confined to a few lines of pigments, fillers and extenders and binders, with dry and chemical colors nearly neglected. A considerable tonnage of pigments continues to move out against commitments to paint makers holding military contracts, but shipments to other mixers are only moderate-sized.

Among the week's developments affecting the paint industry there has been an easing of restrictions hitherto exercised by WPB on certain specified uses of antimony in compounds of certain pigments, notably antimony oxide. Pricewise there have been only a few changes of importance, the first of these a lowering of the price ceiling for basic sulphate white lead to the extent of ¼c., ordered by OPA to maintain the differential of 1c. between that commodity's and basic carbonate white lead's maximum price levels. OPA also has ordered a restoration of prices of chrome yellow, chrome green, molybdate orange and zinc yellow, and of all dry colors delivered on the Pacific Coast, to the levels of April 1, which had been dropped a quarter to a half cent and six-tenths of a cent per pound in the adjustments made on May 11 to conform to the general price regulation.

Price Changes

Advanced

Chrome yellow, ½c. per lb.
Chrome green, ¼c. per lb.
Molybdate orange, .35c. per lb.
Zinc yellow, .35c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, domestic, ½c. per lb.; Argentine, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 5c. to 16c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.
White lead, basic sulphate, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.4	141.4	129.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Extensive takings by the war industries are continuing to limit the supply of metallic lead available for normal users. Hence, the market remains firm with the movement to the paint trade rather light. Zinc slabs are similarly situated, with the bulk of the supply going to the war industries and only a moderate amount to non-essential-to-the-war consumers.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from July 10 to July 17, inclusive, were as follows: —

	Pigs		Spot.
	Per pound		London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London

White Lead

A recent OPA ruling, insisting upon a downward price revision of a quarter of a cent in the price ceiling fixed for basic sulphate white lead under that for basic carbonate, whereby a differential of a full cent is being maintained between them with the maximum base price of the former lowered to 7½ cents, while the latter is continued at 8½ cents a pound, has served to call attention anew to the important roles played by both these varieties of white lead in the paint industry and also to the relatively low price levels at which both of them are available so far in World War II as compared with those prevailing in World War I.

In the concluding years of World War I, when no attempt was made to regulate the pig lead market, prices of basic carbonate soared in price to a high of 11½ cents, recorded in July, August and September of 1917, and stood fast at 10 cents during the four months leading up to the armistice. For a full year before that war began, it had sold as low as 5 cents. In 1917 basic sulphate commanded up to 11 cents and held around 9½ cents throughout the concluding four months of that war period. In midsummer of 1939 it had fallen to 6¼ cents.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PAINT PROTECTS AMERICA

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

STEARATES
ZINC • ALUMINUM • CALCIUM • MAGNESIUM

Highest standards of quality dependable deliveries in cartons, ton lots and carloads

THE SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
LONDON RD. & EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO
ESTABLISHED 1917

for the period from July 10 to July 17, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs: Per pound, New York.	Slabs: Per pound, E. St. Louis.	Spot. London. Per ton, £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	*	..	..
Monday	.0866	.$825	..	..	..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	..	..	..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	..	..	..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	..	..	..
Friday	.0866	.0825	..	..	..

* London exchange closed.

Rheem
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
STEEL SHIPPING DRUMS
RHEEM MANUFACTURING CO.
Newark, N. J. Chicago, Ill.
Houston, Texas New Orleans, La.
Richmond, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif.
Sparrows Point, Md.
Sydney, Australia
Stockton, Calif. Portland, Ore.
Birmingham, Ala. Providence, R. I.
Danville, Pa. Melbourne, Australia

Pigments

Blue Lead.—In moderate request. Supplies fair-sized. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Demand light. Stocks normal. Tone stable.

Lithopone.—In fair request. Supply still ample. Market steady.

Red Lead.—In good inquiry. Offerings sizable. Prices unchanged.

Titanium.—Although sales for June were about 5 percent below those of May and current business is running at only the same rate as that for June, the prospect favors greater activity next month. The recent lifting of restrictions on ilmenite has allowed buyers of titanium pigments to fulfill commitments made last year, while an adequate source of supply has now been opened for them with the entrance of the leading producer upon a big production program at its mines and mills in the Adirondacks.

White Lead.—In fairly active demand. Stocks normal. By the terms of an OPA order, the price of basic sulphate has been revised downward a quarter cent a pound, in order to maintain the hitherto customary differential of a full cent between it and the maximum price level of basic carbonate.

Zinc Oxides.—Demand brisk. Supplies moderate-sized. Tone firm.

Driers

Stearates continue in brisk demand. A moderate buying interest is shown in aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, magnesium and zinc varieties. Prices unchanged but well maintained.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Fair buying interest manifested by paint trade. Supplies increasing. Prices maintained.

Barytes.—In good request. Offerings fair-sized. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—Normal demand noted. Offerings moderate. Prices unaltered.

China Clay.—Fair inquiry for both domestic and foreign. Stocks overliberal and growing. Market stable.

Diatomaceous Earth.—All grades in fair request. Offerings normal. Prices well maintained.

Fuller's Earth.—Small sales being made. Supplies fair-sized. Prices unchanged.

Graphite.—In light inquiry. Stocks liberal. Prices steady.

Gypsum.—Demand modest. Offerings light. Market stable.

Mica.—Fair buying interest shown by paint trade. Stocks limited. Prices strongly held.

Talc.—In good call. Offerings fair-sized. Tone steady.

Whiting.—Fair inquiry noted. Supplies ample. Prices firmly maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Demand for material remains light to spotty. Price schedules well maintained.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Normal now under complete allocation. No alterations pricewise.

Cellulose Acetate.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations confirmed.

Film Scrap.—Activity slightly off from rush levels of few weeks ago but demand leaving no surplus stocks. Quotations on larger quantities recently established in compliance with government order rigidly adhered to. No change in prices for quantities less than 50 pounds.

Nitrocellulose.—Material in heavy war demand. Little for civilian use. Prices unchanged.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for naval stores remained quiet much of the time last week. As in recent preceding weeks the movement into consuming channels appeared to be steady but many buyers were still disinclined to operate in advance of needs so far as the placing of new contracts for rosin and turpentine was concerned.

Prices quoted by the CCC for stockpile purposes showed a further advance but open market prices had a downward tendency at times as a result of the attitude of buyers. Receipts showed some increase but daily offerings in the Savannah market were rather light or moderate. Developments for the season thus far in the matter of production and marketing operations have not been of a kind to encourage the belief that the increase in output that had been planned will be realized as the labor situation has apparently undergone no improvement. A development of interest in the pine oil situation was the announcement from Washington late in the week that prices for that commodity are to be rolled back to the level ruling in October, 1941.

Stockpile Prices

Stockpile prices quoted by the CCC during the week ended July 17 were as follows:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Turpentine, gal.	$0.64½	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65
Rosin, 100 lbs., G.	3.26	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31
H	3.35	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
I	3.40	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
K	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
M	3.55	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
N	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
WG	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
WW	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
X	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75

Turpentine.—The market here had an easy tone in reflection of developments in the primary center where the price trend was downward at times owing to the sluggishness of trade. Purchasing here was generally limited to small quantities to fill the current requirements of consumers and dealers.

Jacksonville, July 17.—Turpentine stock, 9,267 barrels.

STEARATES
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

VANADISET
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Plastic Resin
MOLDING COMPOUNDS
VARNISHES
LACQUERS
A Product of
WILSON CARBON COMPANY
122 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY

Schenley Offers for Sale
FUSEL OIL
Refined, in Drums
SCHENLEY
America's Best
Address C. W. Lynch
SCHENLEY DISTILLERS CORPORATION
350 FIFTH AVENUE – NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
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Savannah, July 17.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents	Sales	Barrels Receipts	Shipments	On hand
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	58½	6,300	41	...	11,518
Tuesday	58¼	4,800	429	3	11,944
Wednesday	57⅞	1,400	151	...	12,647
Thursday	58	1,250	166	163	12,650
Friday	58	2,850	233	259	12,624

* No trading.

Chicago—July 17

Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, July 17.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—The local market remained quiet much of the time last week, interest on the part of buyers being limited to small quantities. The movement of such lots in the aggregate apparently was unimportant. Prices followed the course of the market in the South, where business was quiet and the undertone easier.

Savannah, July 17.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.96	$2.90	$2.90	$2.85	$2.85
D	...	2.98	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.90
E	...	3.02	3.00	2.97	2.92	2.92
F	...	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.00	3.00
G	...	3.16	3.20	3.16	3.15	3.12
H	...	3.16	3.20	3.16	3.15	3.12
I	...	3.17	3.20	3.16	3.15	3.12
K	...	3.21	3.23	3.15	3.15	3.10
M	...	3.27	3.22	3.15	3.15	3.10
N	...	3.27	3.23	3.15	3.15	3.12
WG	...	3.27	3.24	3.17	3.17	3.15
WW	...	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.21	3.20
X	...	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.21	3.20
	Barrels					
Sales	...	271	527	263	125	264
Receipts	...	391	725	714	612	879
Shipments	...	...	...	100	164	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	54,317

* No trading.

Jacksonville, July 17.—Rosin stock, 156,960 barrels.

Chicago—July 17

Rosin is quiet. Five drum lots, B grade, $4.28 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.45; M grade, $4.59; W.W. grade, $4.71.

London, July 17.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—It was announced from Washington late in the week that prices for natural and synthetic pine oil have been rolled back to the October, 1941, level, effective July 18.

Pitch.—Local trade fairly active. Supplies here light or moderate.

Rosin Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots on spot. Market steady.

Tar.—Steady movement on contracts. Quotations maintained.

Dry Colors

In a newly issued amendment to its general price regulation, OPA has allowed the restoration of prices for chrome yellow, chrome green, molybdate orange and zinc yellow to the price levels of April 1, and has also eliminated a hitherto ordered reduction in the price of all dry colors delivered in California, Oregon and Washington to the levels prevailing on that date. The reduction heretofore ordered in toner chrome yellow had amounted to a half cent a pound, that in toner chrome green had been a quarter cent, and those in toner molybdate orange and toner zinc yellow had been thirty-five one-hundredths of a cent, each. The lowering of the prices of dry colors delivered in the three Pacific Coast states had amounted to six-tenths of a cent.

In explanation of this price restoration order, OPA stated that producers of these colors had been working under a voluntary agreement with the bureau which had established their maximum prices as the list prices of a majority of producers on October 1, 1941, which became effective January 1, last. Then, in recognition of the increased ceiling prices for zinc and lead oxides, which constitute the basic ingredients for these colors, as well as in view of increased transportation costs to the Pacific Coast, their maximum prices were increased under an agreement which became effective April 1. But, inasmuch as the OPA's general maximum price regulation established maximum prices at the highest prices prevailing in March, during which month the producers of these colors made no sales at their higher authorized ceiling prices, the increases in the prices of the colors in question were automatically eliminated. These increases are now made effective again by the removal of these colors from the provisions of the general price regulation and their inclusion in a new specific regulation.

Alkali Blue Toner.—Demand light. Offerings fairly large. Market stable.

Bone Blacks.—In light inquiry. Offerings normal. Prices steady.

Cadmium Colors.—Business limited to hand-to-mouth buying. Movement still limited by recent WPB order restricting employment of cadmium to essential uses.

Carbon Blacks.—Leading producers report further improvement in buying operations so far this month and add that their sales for June were slightly in excess of those for May. Production of carbon black in the United States during June amounted to 33,216,000 pounds, a reduction of slightly more than 3,500,000 pounds when compared with that for the preceding month. June shipments totaled slightly less than 28,000,000 pounds.

Chrome Colors.—In consequence of the recent lifting of restrictions on the purchase of basic materials, producers

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are turning out a sizable amount of these materials. This has eased the supply situation and a fair inquiry is now noted. Prices of chrome yellow and chrome green have been restored to their April 1 levels, as explained above.

Lithol Toners.—Supplies are fairly large. Demand light. Market steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Small buying interest shown. Offerings normal. Prices well maintained.

Ochers.—Only a small inquiry is reported. Stocks fairly sizable. Tone stable.

Vermilion.—Buying movement is of a meager, hand-to-mouth character. Offerings more than adequate to meet demand. Tone steady.

Shellac

Conditions in shellac varied very little last week. Production of bleached shellac gained so far as those with stocks of seedlac were concerned; previously frozen raw material is being worked up. Flake shellac was held as tightly as ever and sales and stocks, as well as distribution, were definitely under Federal control. No new orders were forthcoming from the War Production Board or the Office of Price Administration. Demand remained good and sellers' main difficulty was to get goods to supply the need. A fairly large shipment of shellac arrived from India during the past week.

Synthetic Resins

Virtually all synthetic resins continue to move in fair volume, with prices well maintained.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Despite the restrictions still imposed on the production of rubber, chlorinated rubber is being turned out in fair amounts. A much greater movement is expected as soon as synthetic rubber production gets well under way.

Varnish Gums

With stocks in varnish makers' hands getting lower daily, some of these manufacturers are re-entering the market on a larger scale. Belgium Congo gum offerings are limited almost entirely to unsorted types. Prices continue well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — With the operations of coated papermakers reduced to about 20 percent of normal, the demand for casein from this source is almost nil. Other consumers are being urged by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation to substitute this milk product for more essential materials wherever possible in the production of paint, adhesives and plastics, but little has come from this campaign to date. The unabatedly heavy flow of excess milk into this material is still swelling the output and accumulated stocks continue to depress the market. Domestic producers have lowered their prices for all grades a half cent a pound further, and Argentine casein has been marked down 2 cents a pound, in the hope of encouraging buying. Imports of 409 bags of Argentine material, weighing 53,170 pounds, have just been reported.

Glue.—Only a light demand is reported for either bone or hide glues. OPA has established a specific maximum price for limed calf cheekings, used in the manufacture of both hide glue and gelatin, at $2.25 per hundredweight, instead of $1, the hitherto prevailing maximum figure, which had been fixed without consideration for the necessity for normal differentials between this material and limed calf trimmings.

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Antimony Restrictions Are Eased by WPB

—*Continued from page 4*

The terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Antimony" means and includes:

Ores and concentrates, including beneficiated or treated forms, containing antimony, commercially recognized;

Antimony metal, otherwise known as "regulus" and the element antimony in commercially pure form;

Liquated antimony, sometimes known, respectively, as "needle antimony," "crude antimony," or "crudum," which is in any case the result of separating antimony sulphide from antimony ores by fusion, without essential chemical change;

Any alloy containing 50 percent or more by weight of antimony, as defined above:

Chemical compounds which result from the primary processing of antimony ores and concentrates.

Mixtures or fusions (including frits) containing antimony oxide.

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Glidden Gets OPA Approval On Paint Applicator

OPD Washington Bureau

A maximum price for a paint applicator designed to meet the shortage of bristle paint brushes has been authorized by the Office of Price Administration. Since neither the applicator, which consists of a thin metal cylinder 6 in. long and ⅜ in. in diameter, with an appropriate handle and a removable sleeve over the cylinder, nor a comparable product were sold in March, 1942, the manufacturer, the Glidden Company, Cleveland, applied for the determination of a maximum price under Section 3 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The maximum prices suggested by the company were 85 cents per applicator and sleeve and 40 cents for a replacement sleeve in sales to dealers. As these prices are in line with those for the nearest comparable products sold in March, they were approved by the Office of Price Administration.

These prices are at the manufacturing level only, and wholesale and retail maximums must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (a) of the general regulation.

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National Gypsum Gets OPA Formula for New Products

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Gypsum Company, manufacturer of gypsum board and fiber insulation board, Buffalo, N. Y., has been provided with a formula for establishing maximum prices for certain new wallboards which will be used in constructing exterior and interior walls and buildings for the U. S. Army, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The prices of National Gypsum Company's new products are based on the relationship between the costs and the prices of the gypsum board and fiber insulation board hitherto manufactured by the National Gypsum Company which form component parts of the new products.

The prices of the items entering into the new production are established by the General Maximum Price Regulation and the prices for the new products will be at the level of the prices in existence during March, 1942.

The order provides that all discounts and freight equalization practices applicable to the sales of the peacetime commodities shall be applicable to the sales of the new materials.

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Robert K. Shannon, manager of the trade mark bureau and of convention activities of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and Miss Jane Adair Clark of Oak Park, Ill., were married June 20.

NPVLA Cancels 1942 Convention

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association unanimously voted, at its meeting in Chicago, July 10, to cancel arrangements for the annual convention of the association originally announced to be held in Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, October 28 to 31.

Cancellation of the meeting was voted in view of the transportation shortage, together with the selecting of the Traymore and certain other Atlantic City hotels by the Federal government for housing members of its armed forces. The association is arranging for formal cancellation of all reservations made at the Traymore and the Claridge hotel, which was to be the auxiliary headquarters.

The association will shortly develop some plans for carrying on convention information by mail which it expected to do during the period originally set for the regular convention.

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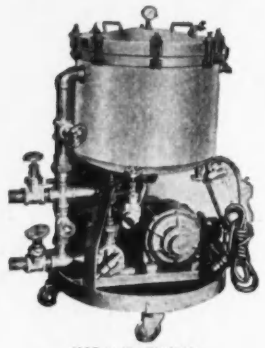

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Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales Reported

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for May, 1942, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste	197,551	$21,882
Dry, casein-bound	226,392	17,948
glue-bound	171,848	9,206
Total	595,791	$49,036

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	896,070	$66,420
casein-bound	789,353	53,107
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*515,683	594,284
dry-powder form	1,727,520	131,858
glue-bound	290,599	8,442
Total	.....	$854,111

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,555,379	$67,904
Cold-water	2,502,312	$125,081

Sales of these products for May, compared with the corresponding period of 1941, were as follows:—

Plastic paints	lbs.	595,791	817,422
	value.	$49,036	$59,993
Cold-water paints	value.	$854,111	$802,408
Calcimines	lbs.	4,057,691	5,427,438
	value.	$192,985	$233,418

Lithopone Sales Up 16 Pecent in 1941

Lithopone sales in 1941 were 16 percent above those in 1940. Distribution of lithopone sales by industries follows:—

	Short tons 1941	Short tons 1940
Paints, etc.	132,691	117,075
Floor coverings and textiles	21,114	18,738
Rubber	3,547	3,387
Other	19,290	12,602
Total value	$12,550,193	$10,197,897

On the basis of somewhat incomplete information, separation of the quantities shown for floor coverings and textiles indicates that 16,000 tons were used for linoleum and felt-base floor coverings and the remainder for coated fabrics and textiles (oilcloth, shade cloth, artificial leather, and similar products). Other uses in 1941 included 5,559 tons for paper and 2,031 tons for printing ink. An additional quantity for printing ink cannot be separated from the total for paints. Plant capacity for the production of lithopone was reported to total 181,600 tons at the end of 1941. Imports of lithopone in the first nine months of 1941 amounted to less than one ton in that period. No imports were reported in same period in 1940.

Zinc Sulphate Sales Up 61% in 1941

Sales of zinc sulphate in 1941 jumped 61 percent over 1940 sales. Details of sales were as follows:—

	Short tons 1941	Short tons 1940
Chemical manufacture, including medicinal trade	5,555	2,151
Rayon	5,170	3,649
Agriculture	3,038	2,366
Paints and varnish	1,422	1,309
Glue	1,203	329
Electrogalvanizing	502	348
Flotation	246	161
Textile printing	130	54
Undistributed	1,935	1,379
Total	19,201	11,937
Total value	$1,424,456	$695,406

Color Research Ass'n Elects Sweet President

The Association for Color Research has elected the following:—President, Merle B. Sweet, of the Northern Pigment Company, Ltd.; vice-president, Oliver J. Lunn, of the United States Color Card Company; secretary, Albert E. Russell, of the Jewell Paint & Varnish Company; treasurer, Ben Heatherly, of the Metal & Glass Products Company. At the August meeting the organization will consider changing its official title to the Color Society of Chicago.

Southern Production Club Names Various Committees

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, which was formerly the Southern States Federation Associates, has appointed its various committees, the chairman of which are:—

Technical, E. M. Fairbrother, of the Mobile Paint Manufacturing Company, Mobile, Ala.; nominating, W. T. Hallman, of the De Soto Paint & Varnish Company, Memphis, Tenn.; scholarship, Ray Perry, of the Warren Paint & Varnish Company, Nashville, Tenn.; membership, John J. Hughes, jr., of the Mobile Paint Manufacturing Company; paint show, Paul Kollie, Atlanta, Ga.; publicity, Ed Gott; and round-table forum, Ray Perry, of Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga.

Lead Output Up 9%

The output of refined primary lead from domestic ore in the United States in 1941 amounted to 470,517 tons, compared with 433,065 tons in 1940. The production of refined lead from foreign material amounted to 100,450 tons, a negligible increase of 336 tons over 1940, according to the Bureau of Mines. Preliminary results of a consumer survey of approximately 475 companies show that about 813,000 short tons of refined soft lead was actually used in 1941. As this was the first attempt at a nationwide survey, no comparison can be made with any previous year.

The principal sources of lead in the United States were, as formerly, Missouri, Idaho and Utah. Of the 100,450 tons of lead produced from foreign ore, matte, and bullion, 27,173 tons were from South America, 19,561 tons from Australia, 5,708 tons from Canada, 390 tons from Mexico, and only 123 tons from Europe. Mexican bullion accounted for 25,358 tons.

So. Varnish Gives Pay Raise for War Bonds

To meet government's request for investment of 10 per cent of individual income in war savings bonds and stamps, Southern Varnish Company, Macon, Ga., reports it increased wages 10 per cent with provision that the increase is to be paid in war bonds, which automatically makes 100 per cent of the personnel war bond buyers.

Shellac Associations Golf Tourney Won by Rutherford

Winners at the joint golf tournament of the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Shellac Importers Association, held at the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 13.

Low gross, John Rutherford, of Bradshaw-Praeger, Chicago; for first nine holes, Louis Gillespie, of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt; on second nine holes, H. S. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner.

Low net, S. R. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw-Praeger Company, Chicago; Charles O'Malley, of the MacLac Company; Arthur Lerden, of Alfred Kramer & Co.; Donald C. McClintock, of the Mac Lac Company; for first nine holes, Alfred Erlich, of Berry Brothers, Detroit, and Arthur Kiernan, of Berry Brothers.

Kickers, Adrian E. Jacobs, of Dings & Schuster; William Zinsser, of William Zinsser & Co.; M. A. Rosen, of the Mantrose Corporation.

Prizes were awarded in the form of defense stamps to golfers and non-golfers.

Harrington Co. Offering New Chemical Resistant Paint

Harrington Paint Company, East Cleveland, Ohio, has developed an acid, fume and alkali resistant paint which is being marketed as "Rust Eeeter 66," for use in chemical plants, pulp and paper mills, textile mills, mines and by other users of heavy chemicals. The company states the new material can be applied without a primer on clean or rusty surfaces of iron, steel, nonferrous metals, wood, stone, cement, fabric or glass. Two or three coats may be applied in one day. It is stated that the material will not chalk, crack or peel, and retains its flexibility, as it contains no oxidizing ingredients.

Paint in Paper Cans Planned

Paper paint cans have been developed by the Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes, Cleveland. The top and bottom of the new container, which is the result of several months of experimentation at the company's Chicago plant, are metal discs, but the body is made entirely of cardboard impregnated with an insoluble substance. No tin at all is required.

Paramet Chemical Technical Service Men Hold Meetings

The technical service men of Paramet Chemical Corporation held a series of meetings at the Paramet factory in Long Island city recently. All of the field service men, as well as the factory technical staff, gathered to discuss current problems and new products, Dr. L. E. Davis, in charge of research, detailed the work that was under way, both for short-term and long-term development. Alexander Boardman, head of the technical service division, detailed new vehicles produced by some of the resins that are readily available to the trade. Several of the service men reported for their individual territories as to existing conditions and prospects. The sessions closed with a dinner party held at the River View Inn at Clifton, N. J.

Colloidal Chemistry Fellowship Awarded by Arco Company

A $1,000 industrial fellowship in colloidal chemistry, sponsored by the Arco Company, paint manufacturers, Cleveland, has been awarded to Raymond Mattson, of Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Mattson is a teaching fellow in the Graduate School of Western Reserve University, where he received his master's degree in 1941. He is now engaged in work for his doctorate there.

Ajax Paint Company, this city, has filed a voluntary dissolution papers with the Secretary of the State of New York.

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Alcohol:—Supplies of; Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 69-43, opening July 21.

Casein:—Supplies of; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 69-42, opening July 21.

Drugs, Chemicals:—Supplies of; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; schedule 3112, opening July 24.

Monomethylparaminophenol sulphate:—2,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2231-S3, opening July 22.

Soda Metaphosphate:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Kecoughtan, Va.; invitation 43-30, opening July 24.

Water Softener:—Supplies of; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 67-42, opening July 20.

Zinc Oxide:—1,000 pounds; Warden, Federal Reformatory, Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1133, opening July 20.

See Page 34

War Dept. Condenses Data On Procurement Regulations

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Department has announced a revision of procurement regulations which compresses the previous 1,500 pages of regulations into a single volume of 100 pages. The regulations are divided into eleven subjects covering all phases of contract procedure. They are: General Instructions; negotiated purchases; contracts; bonds and insurance; foreign purchases; interbranch and interdepartmental purchases; disposition of surplus and unserviceable property; Federal, State and local taxes; labor; emergency plant facilities; and miscellaneous purchase instructions.

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National Lead to Start Operations in Tahawus

With the completion of the dry process unit at its mammoth ilmenite-titanium mill in Tahawus, in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains in New York State, the Titanium Pigments Corporation, subsidiary of the National Lead Company, will begin this week to operate its entire plant overlooking Sanford Lake, and will inaugurate shipments of the crushed, ground and concentrated ilmenite which is counted upon eventually to furnish a daily yield of 400 tons of titanium oxide, enough to supply the needs of the nation's paint markers.

When this Tahawus plant of the National Lead-Titanium Corporation reaches maximum capacity operations, presumably some time this Fall, it will yield 1,600 to 2,000 tons of magnetite, from which more than 1,000 tons of iron can be obtained, in addition to the 800 tons of ilmenite, from which 400 tons of titanium oxide can be extracted, together with a substantial quantity of vanadium.

It is computed that the ore beds from which the present supply of conglomerate ore is now being secured contain at least 15,000,000 tons. At maximum operations, 4,000 tons of this ore will be taken out and treated daily. At this rate of ore feed, the operating company could keep its mills running for fifteen years. Even if these deposits are exhausted, the company can work other uncharted deposits a mile and a half away in Iron Mountain.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has a partial interest in these operations, and the National Lead-Titanium Corporation has agreed to meet the needs of the entire country's titanium-using concerns by sharing this now materializing domestic output with all of them.

Contract involving $897,000 for construction of 230 frame houses in Mineville, N. Y., has been awarded to Duplex Construction Company of Glens Falls by the New York offices of the Federal Public Housing Authority. The FPHA explained that the project was undertaken because of the reopening of iron mines in the Adirondack section near Mineville.

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Industrial Power Trucks Output Cut by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Strict control of the production and distribution of industrial power trucks, the types designed primarily for handling material in and around factories, has been ordered by the War Production Board. Order L-112 prohibits manufacturers from accepting any order for an industrial power truck other than an order rated A-9 or higher on a PD-1A or PD-3A. In addition, no manufacturer may deliver, and no person may accept delivery of, any industrial power truck except on an order placed before July 10 bearing a rating of A-1-k or higher, or on an order placed after that date rated A-9 or higher on PD-1A or PD-3A. These restrictions do not apply to equipment placed in the hands of a common or contract carrier, before July 10, for shipment to a purchaser.

After August 15, manufacturers may not begin production of any standard model which is not an "approved standard model," the types of which will be set forth from time to time in supplementary orders. On or before August 31, and on or before the fifteenth day of each month thereafter, each manufacturer is required to submit to WPB, on form PD-385, his proposed production schedule.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

June Refined Cottonseed Oil Consumption Only 194,105 Barrels —Local and Southern Markets Dull—Moderate Changes In Flaxseed and Soybeans—General Trade Quiet

No broadening of business was noticeable in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. A fair movement of some vegetable, animal and fish products on unfilled contracts was noted but new business was generally reported as very slow, the attitude of consumers and dealers in many cases still being a waiting one. On the other hand, offerings were very light and quotations were maintained, the figures in many instances being merely nominal. A development of interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed that the consumption of refined oil during June was only 194,105 barrels, or about 124,000 barrels less than in the same month last year. The recent bearish government reports on the flaxseed and soybean crops had little influence in the markets for those commodities.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Firm position of raw material reflected in market for oil. Steady movement.

Chinawood.—Reports of occasional resale transactions. Little doing in regular selling quarters.

Coconut.—Local market nominal in absence of offerings.

Corn.—Reports of further government purchases. Quotations nominal. Mills reported sold ahead.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil in fair demand. Quotations stationary.

Olive.—Edible oil in somewhat better request. Quotations generally steady.

Peanut.—Offerings reported scarce. Quotations nominal. Acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes this year, according to government, estimated at 4,827,000 acres, nearly double last year's acreage.

Soybean.—Reports of scattered sales of crude in West at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, tankcar, mills. Local market quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 17

Vegetable oils fairly active. Coconut oil, refined, edible, 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, 12⅝c. to 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c., drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 12¾c. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 17	Closing July 10
July	$1.76¼	$1.74½	$1.74¾	$1.75¾
October	1.76⅝	1.74⅝	1.75¼	1.75¼

San Francisco—July 16

Vegetable oil trading in narrow limits. Chinawood, inactive, 37½c. per pound in tankcars, nominally. Coconut, qualified buyers can purchase at ceiling. Sesame, crude, from Guatemalan seed. Quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean, quoted at 12½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. coast.

Soybeans

Prospects of a record-breaking production of soybeans, as revealed in the government crop report issued July 10, failed to find reflection last week in the market for soybean futures or soybean oil, trading being quiet and price movements narrow.

The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year, according to the government, is approximately 14,250,000, an increase of 42.5 percent over last year's acreage, and of 35 percent as compared with the previous record acreage in 1940.

In Illinois, the leading soybean state, the increase in acreage is 40 percent over 1941, while in Iowa, the second largest soybean state, the acreage is 70 percent larger than in the previous year. Reports concerning the progress of the crop are mainly favorable.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.9	193.9	194.3	161.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed price movements generally moderate. Linseed oil and meal steady.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Strongest interest of the flaxseed trade is in crop developments, and in view of the news coming from the interior there is good reason why crushers should slacken their buying of old-crop supplies of inferior quality. One or two buyers are still paying a premium over September futures for the choice Southern seed, but most of them refuse to pay better than option price. There has been considerable commission house selling in the pit to indicate country hedging of a new crop that is well advanced and out of the way of any but rainy harvest damage. Some of the bolls are just beginning to turn color and harvest is not far ahead. Crushers still operating at full capacity. Crop news is mostly of the best.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$2.47¾	$2.44	$2.44¾
Monday	2.47	2.44¼	2.44
Tuesday	2.47½	2.45	2.45½
Wednesday	2.47	2.44	2.45
Thursday	2.44¼	2.43¼	2.43¼
Friday	2.43	2.42	2.42

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	106,400	191,800	32,200	43,400
Since Sept. 1.	13,644,100	4,955,200	2,244,900	1,762,600

Buenos Aires, July 17.—Flaxseed, $1.35⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 193,000 bushels, none to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	8,900,000	9,153,000
United Kingdom	1,219,000	940,000
Continent	303,000	618,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	24,000	824,000
Totals	10,446,000	11,535,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	27,360,000
Previous week	27,360,000
Last year	13,780,000

Hull, July 17.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19⅛ per ton; Bombay, £26.

Linseed Oil.—The market had a steady tone despite the bearish government report which pointed to the record-breaking yield of 41,592,000 bushels of flaxseed. There was little in the way of activity in oil to record, however, interest on the part of consumers being limited to comparatively small quantities. Advices from outside points also reported business as slow, though the contract movement apparently held up well with the mills still operating at capacity. Crop accounts from the Northwest continued favorable.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Buyers of linseed oil have no assurance of needed raw materials to go along with the oil and also are bearish on account of the crop outlook. This has resulted in light interest in offers for deferred shipment, and the outlook is for hand-to-mouth buying through the season. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are good. Quotations on tankcar lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 12.8c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.7c. per pound; warehouse lots, 14.1c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	4,910,000	5,670,000
Since Sept. 1	218,690,000	181,570,000

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Linseed oil quiet. Flaxseed crop news bright. California's receipts of flax amounted to 2,856,482 bushels on July 10. Oil quoted: —Tankcars, 12.9c. per pound; drum, car lots, ex-mill, 13.8c.; drum, lots, ex-warehouse, 14.2c.

Chicago, July 17.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 12.8c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.7c.; drums, less than car lots, 14.1c.

London, July 17.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market. Business quiet.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Meal demand is draggy and featureless because of weakness in grain list and also because fresh showers rejuvenated pasturage over a wide area. Quotations on car-load lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $32 to $32.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,840,000	6,430,000
Since Sept. 1	383,330,000	313,002,000

Chicago, July 17.—Linseed meal quiet. Round lots, $33, nominal; car lots, $33 to $33.50; less than car lots, $35 to $25.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil consumption small in June. Local and Southern markets quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures continued extremely quiet last week, local and other operators still being disposed to hold off for developments. The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau was bearish, but had no influence owing to the stagnation of the speculation. Consumption of refined oil in June was only 194,105 barrels, against 198,655 in the previous month and 318,152 barrels in June last year.

The visible supply showed a decrease during June of 175,900 barrels,

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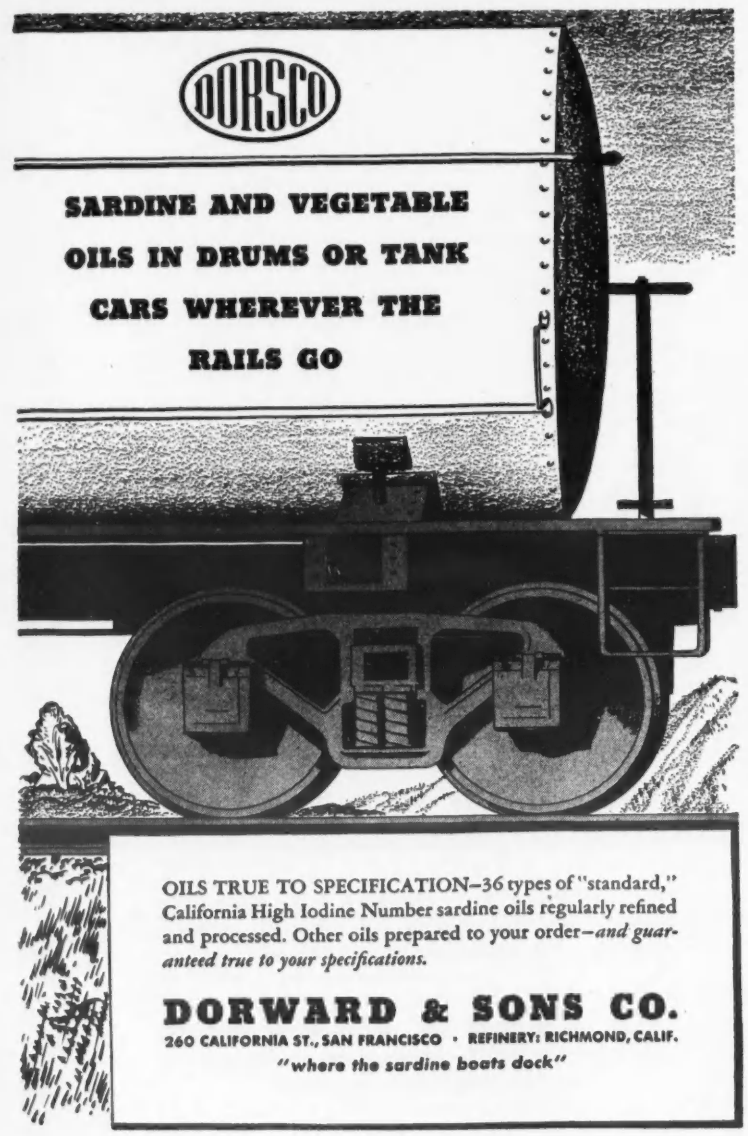

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leaving a total at the close of June of 1,128,600 barrels, against 1,199,000 barrels a year ago. Some estimated the probable carryover of oil into the new season commencing August 1 at around 900,000 barrels, or about the same at the close of last season.

Southern markets for crude oil were dull. Many of the mills were said to have sold out for the season. Hog receipts continued to run ahead of last year. Cotton crop news was mainly favorable, although weevil were reported to be damaging in many parts of the belt.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 13 to July 17, inclusive, comprised 11 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	13.87	13.87	13.92@13.95
December	13.98	13.85	13.90@13.95

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, July 17.—Refined, edible cottonseed oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, July 17.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 43s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets generally reported as quiet, with offerings light and tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 16

Cottonseed products quiet. Meal, 8 percent, $37 per ton, Southeast. Prime crude oil, 12½c. per pound. Boll weevil authorities report widespread damage and urge use of calcium arsenate.

Memphis—July 16

Crude cottonseed oil stocks exhausted. Some bleachable available, destination limits, 13.99c., Memphis; 14.19c., Louisville, etc. Crude soybean oil, 11¼c. bid, 11½c. asked, Decatur basis, August-Sept. shipment. Crude peanut oil, 12¾c. bid, 13c. asked, Alabama. Stock small. Cottonseed meal steady; 41 percent, $35.50 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, 41 percent, $31.50 per ton, Valley basis. Peanut meal, 45 percent, $36 per ton, Alabama, Georgia. Expeller soybean meal, $38 per ton, sacked; $35 per ton, bulk, Decatur basis, July shipment. Peanut and soybean meals in light supply. Cottonseed hulls, bulk, $6 to $6.50 per ton, Valley mills, if obtainable. Most mills sold out. Weather continues hot; 100 degrees here yesterday. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	July 9	July 16
October	$36.20@36.35	$35.65@—
December	36.35@36.60	36.15@—

Fatty Acids

The firmness of raw materials was reflected in generally well maintained prices for fatty acids. A fairly active inquiry was noted in some quarters, though many consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

Chicago—July 17

Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17¾c. to 18c., drums, car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcar; 14¼c. to 14½c., drums, car lots; 14¾c. to 15c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary offerings remained light. Quiet and steady here.

Menhaden.—Purchasing of refined limited to small quantities for prompt shipment.

Sardine.—Refined quotations maintained. Fair inquiry for small or moderate lots.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—July 16

Crude menhaden oil quiet. Nothing offered, fishing companies being disinclined to book further business with fishing returns from Chesapeake and other waters very poor. Some of the fishing boats have been taken by the

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NO. 75	TITER	58°C
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government and it is thought others will follow. Refined oil quiet.

San Francisco—July 16

Reluctant sellers are moving new season California fish oil into contracts at the ceiling figure of 66.6 cents per gallon in the face of an excellent buying interest, but this movement is not large. Producers at large are hesitant about making commitments and are waiting until the new season gets under way in northern California in August. Meantime, operations off the Oregon and Washington coasts are described as particularly poor and very little oil has been made up there so far. Fish have been hard to get and the quantity of oil per ton has been very unsatisfactory.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Fair inquiry for moderate lots on spot. Quotations maintained.

Lard.—Local cash inquiry generally limited to comparatively small quantities.

Tallow.—Occasional inquiries reported. Large consumers holding off. Offerings fair.

Chicago, July 17.—Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound. Stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. per pound.

Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing July 17	Closing July 10
Cash	$12.70	$12.70	$12.70	$12.70
July	12.70	12.70	12.82	12.70
Sept.	12.80	12.80	12.87	12.80

Animal Oils

Degras.—Fairly active inquiry for moderate lots. Supplies reported below normal.

Lard Oil.—Consumers disinclined to anticipate to any important extent. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Local supplies generally light. Inquiry fairly active.

Chicago, July 17.—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 15c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13.04c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅜c. to 13¾c. per pound, tanks.

Waxes

Waxes in general pursued a quiet and uneventful way throughout the past week. Trade problems were about what they had been for a number of weeks, being neither greater nor less vexatious. Ceiling problems, import costs, scarcity of steamer space, prices in primary markets, and current demand—all remained to vex the importer and make trade far from easy and free from hindrance. Meanwhile, open spot quotations held steady.

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Procter & Gamble Promotes Brodie and Knowles

Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, has elected Renton K. Brodie, vice-president of the company. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of Herbert G. French. Harvey C. Knowles has been elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing to succeed Mr. Brodie.

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Toilet Goods Association has dropped for the present its plans for the formation of an export committee.

Margarin Production Decreased in May

Production of margarin in May totaled 27,600,028 pounds. This compared with 28,641,156 pounds in April and 27,694,695 pounds in May last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in May with the preceding year follows:—

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*22,118,563	†26,306,522
Withdrawn tax-paid	23,022,274	26,809,052

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in May, 1942, compared with May, 1941, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1942	Pounds 1941
Butter culture	28	.....
Butter flavor	183	.....
Citric acid	150	.....
Coconut oil	213	1,117,395
Color	4	.....
Corn oil	95,706	39,287
Cottonseed oil	9,813,427	11,169,921
Derivative of glycerin	42,208	61,865
Diacetyl	32	1
Emulsol	735	10
Lecithin	14,595	13,927
Milk	4,002,690	4,800,157
Monostearin	9,048	11,964
Neutral lard	441,202	593,191
Lard stearin	20	.....
Oleo oil	1,714,305	1,240,696
Oleo stearin	208,267	256,250
Oleo stock	273,553	76,488
Palm oil	.....	477
Peanut oil	69,501	166,403
Salt	791,187	909,382
Soda benzoate	11,005	11,091
Soybean oil	5,392,384	6,645,189
Soybean stearin	.....	295
Sunflower oil	81,995	.....
Vitamin concentrate	4,343	1,129
Totals	22,966,751	27,175,118
Production of colored oleomargarin	‡5,481,465	1,388,173
Withdrawn taxpaid	56,672	47,782

In Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	1	4
Coconut oil	.....	351,084
Color	3,710	1,371
Corn oil	21,260	52
Cottonseed oil	421,371	273,840
Cottonseed stearin	.....	5,520
Derivative of glycerin	4,163	3,024
Diacetyl	5	.....
Lecithin	2,700	528
Milk	915,973	241,321
Monostearin	132	887
Neutral lard	4,680	41,866
Oleo oil	23,992	198,682
Oleo stearin	28,111	410
Oleo stock	3,155	1,844
Palm oil	.....	7,270
Peanut oil	7	129
Salt	166,358	47,263
Soda benzoate	76	556
Soybean oil	3,884,598	253,133
Soybean stearin	.....	238
Soy flakes	600	.....
Sunflower oil	7,870	.....
Vitamin concentrate	454	5
Totals	5,489,216	1,429,027

* Of the amount produced, 24,751 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 10,811 pounds were reworked.

‡ Of the amount produced, 21 pounds were reworked.

Note.—The figures for May, 1942, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual report.

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Theobald Industries Blast Causes $100,000 Fire

An explosion July 14 at Theobald Industries, Inc., Kearny, N. J., started a fire that destroyed $100,000 worth of material and a two-story building housing the distillery and storage rooms. Other plant structures valued at $750,000 were saved, and none was injured in the fire.

The fire was said to have started in a cracked still in which tallow was being distilled into glycerin. The crack permitted the glycerin to filter through to a gas burner, causing an explosion that threw burning liquid in all directions. The fire lasted two hours.

Flaxseed Crop July 1 Estimate Up

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of July 1 of the 1942 flaxseed crop was 41,592,000 bushels. This compares with a production in 1941 of 31,485,000 bushels. Farmers seeded 4,675,000 acres, an increase of 16 percent over March planting intentions, and an increase of 39 percent as compared with the 1941 acreage. Present prospects point to a loss of seeded acreage about the same as in 1941, or about 5 percent, as compared with a ten-year average loss from 1930 to 1939 of 26 percent. The production of 41,592,000 bushels of flaxseed indicated by the July 1 condition this year will exceed the previous record production of 1902 by 5,500,000 bushels, the 1940 and 1941 crops by 10,000,000 bushels, and the ten-year average production by 30,000,000 bushels. All important states except Iowa show increases in production compared with 1941.

Details of the July 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Acreage 1941	Acreage 1942	Yield per acre 1941	Yield per acre 1942	Bushels Production Average (1930-1939)	Bushels Production Indicated 1941	Bushels Production Indicated 1942
Illinois	15,000	9,000	14.0	12.0	.....	210,000	108,000
Michigan	6,000	8,000	9.5	9.0	64,000	57,000	72,000
Wisconsin	12,000	10,000	12.0	10.0	62,000	144,000	100,000
Minnesota	1,415,00	1,726,000	10.5	10.0	5,902,000	14,858,000	17,260,000
Iowa	275,000	253,000	12.5	13.0	235,000	3,438,000	3,289,000
Missouri	5,000	6,000	7.5	7.0	14,000	38,000	42,000
North Dakota	704,000	1,232,000	6.5	7.0	2,895,000	4,576,000	8,624,000
South Dakota	221,000	349,000	10.0	9.5	774,000	2,210,000	3,316,000
Nebraska	4,000	4,000	9.5	9.5	25,000	38,000	38,000
Kansas	143,000	222,000	8.0	8.0	341,000	1,144,000	1,776,000
Oklahoma	20,000	30,000	7.0	7.5	.....	140,000	225,000
Texas	15,900	25,000	7.0	11.5	.....	105,000	288,000
Montana	148,000	340,000	6.0	7.0	416,000	888,000	2,380,000
Idaho	3,000	4,000	10.0	9.0	.....	30,000	36,000
Arizona	14,000	16,000	21.0	22.0	.....	294,000	352,000
Washington	2,000	2,000	12.0	13.0	.....	24,000	26,000
Oregon	2,000	2,000	12.0	12.0	.....	24,000	24,000
California	198,000	202,000	16.5	18.0	745,000	3,267,000	3,636,000
United States	3,202,000	4,440,000	9.8	9.4	11,269,000	31,485,000	41,592,000

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A PLEDGE OF SERVICE

Although the Merck factories are now operating on a 24-hour day, 7-day week schedule in order to supply the needs of our armed forces and civilian population, it may not always be possible to supply you immediately with your complete requirements of Merck Chemicals. But in spite of the difficulties which confront us, we shall continue to do everything possible to serve our customers to the limit of our ability. In performing the vital emergency job at hand, it is our hope that we may continue to have the understanding cooperation of our customers, which has helped us immeasurably in our efforts to serve them.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

War Production Board Wants Chlorinated Paraffin—France Creates Total Control of Tartar and Tartrates—Demand High for Most Product—Stable Prices

In its broad outlines the market for drugs and fine chemicals sustained all of its characteristics developed and maintained through many weeks past. Factory operations of the leading suppliers of drugs, fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals were at peak performance, despite which there was an eager and waiting market for additional supplies. Of course, the war program of the nation got first call, and that call involved a huge volume of merchandise.

Brokers, commission houses, agents, and the like, also reported excellent activity, although their ability to get merchandise for delivery to other than regular consumers of merchandise left something to be desired.

The price structure appeared to be completely stabilized in most instances. Ceiling prices ruled on almost all sales, but the interest of buyers centered more in the availability of stocks and less in what had to be paid for the same.

France has created an intertrade group for tartar and tartarous products to balance resources and needs, organize and control production, and to regulate prices, sales, etc. The whole is under the secretary of state for agriculture.

Colombia has abolished the deposit of 5 percent on Class I pharmaceutical import license applications. The Canary Islands has doubled the ad valorem tax on imports and exports through Las Palmas.

Acetanilide.—Very firm and very active. Output large.

Acetone.—Consumption taking production promptly. Needs met.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—South Americans seek more goods. Domestic consumption active.

Acid, Ascorbic.—No let down in request. Supplies move promptly.

Acid, Benzoic.—Larger call for U.S.P. No gain in supplies.

Acid, Boric.—Call maintained at high levels. Stable market.

Acid, Citric.—Situation stable. Demand good. Producers meet actual needs of regular consumers by careful allotment of output.

Acid, Mandelic.—Deliveries indicate substantial consumption.

Acid, Tartaric.—France establishes official control over production, sales, prices, etc., of all tartar and tartar products.

Alcohol.—Made front page headlines daily. Agricultural districts want distilleries erected in grain States. Eye artificial rubber from alcohol as means to their desires. Office of Defense Transportation reports steady transport of "high wines" from whiskey distilleries to industrial plants for rectification to 190 proof. Transported by rail, petroleum trucks. Total transported, 4,000,000 gallons "high wines" in January-June, 1942. Program calls for 8,000,000 gallons in last six months.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—No let down in movement. Demand active. Market stabilized.

Borax.—Demand strong as consumption holds at high levels. Mines working hard to cope with needs. Firm market.

Bromine and Bromides.—Far from anything like a surplus reported. Demand taking output promptly and calls steadily for more.

Caffeine.—And still the awaited price ceiling of OPA fails to emerge. Horizontal price would cause curbs and resales as it did in citric acid. Present producer price structure entirely voluntary. Have done fine job in price stabilization.

Calcium Gluconate.—Absorption of production prompt. Sturdy market.

Castor Oil.—No change in strong, active market. Mills working close to capacity. Consumption large. Prices stable.

Chicago, July 15.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chlorinated Paraffin.—WPB looking for 100,000 pounds for waterproofing. Connected with war contract. Further information obtainable by mentioning reference MW-161 to nearest district office of WPB.

Cocoa Butter.—Firm. Reasonable activity. No surplus stock.

Ephedrine.—Not much activity now. Outlook favors gain soon.

Fish Liver Oils.—Moderate activity. Price position under OPA still foggy. Action expected soon.

San Francisco, July 15.—Pacific Coast

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	236.6	212.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

A Halogen Sequence

Chlorine

Scheele, discoverer of the halogen chlorine, called it *dephlogisticated hydrochloric acid*, but the Englishman Sir Humphrey Davys named it *chlorine*, and chlorine it is today.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele, Swedish apothecary, born in Stralsund, Pomerania, was alive from 1742 to 1786. The apothecary shop was also a chemical research laboratory in the 18th century, and Scheele was the superman of that era. His achievements read like a chemical thesaurus.

He discovered tartaric acid, and isolated phosphoric acid from bones. He discovered hydrofluoric acid, getting it out of fluorspar. He discovered and identified potash permanganate, managanese dioxide, barium chloride, arsenic acid, hydrogen sulphide, molybdic acid, benzoic acid, and—possibly most important of all—oxygen, which he called *"empyreal air,"* but which the Frenchman Lavoisier named *oxygen*.

Before Scheele died in Koping, Sweden, in 1786, he made lactic acid separated and identified glycerin; and discovered citric, malic, oxalic, uric, and mucic acids. Also, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzoate, amyl alcohol, and hydrocyanic acid.

The halogen chlorine derives its name from the Greek *Chloros*, meaning pale green, or greenish yellow—an exact descriptive which Sir Humphrey Davys applied to Scheele's *dephlogistical hydrochloric acid*.

Something on the halogen bromine next week.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ANALCO

Manufacturers of

Analyzed Chemicals

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Containers:— Returnable 55-gal. drums, 410 lbs. net weight.
Uses:— Preparation of Poly-vinyl acetate, alcohol, and acetal resins.
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The vinyl group is very reactive in all halogen and halogen acid reactions, and addition reactions with other unsaturated or polymerizable materials as ethylene, amylene, coumarone, and turpentine.
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shark liver oil trade continues to await Washington decision on a price ceiling. Until this is announced, business will remain at a practical standstill. As an indication of present price level, producers' ideas on 125,000-unit oil are 15c.

Glycerin.—So far as known, production from petroleum not yet a fact. Method well worked out. Moderate plant ready on Pacific Coast Regular makers of glycerin from soapmakers' crude doing good job in meeting national requirements.

Chicago, July 15.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Magnesia.—Demand good. Consumption excellent. Well stabilized market, all respects.

Mannitol. — Consumption believed excellent. Stimulated by war program.

Menthol.—Demand light. Stocks limited. Holdings seem equal to volume of present open market call.

Mercurials.—Movement at normal levels. Strong position in very steady market.

Methanol. — Broad manufacturing requirement takes production promptly. Little left over for unexpected demands. Strong undertone.

Methylethyl Ketone.—No surplus of supplies. Call very steady. Sellers reserved. New consumers find little unattached material.

Phenobarbital. — Consumption fully up to normal limits. Undercurrent moves more swiftly. No surplus of supply.

Phenolphthalein. — Demand gains. Sales up some. Undertone firm.

Podophyllin.—Unlikely to ease in price. Raw material cost fairly high. Demand steady.

Potash Citrate.—Active demand reflects normal use of item. Supply seems adequate at this time.

Potash. — Glycerophosphate. Producers do good job in keeping deliveries on fair basis. Firm market.

Quicksilver. — Lots available soon taken up. Not much local surplus. Regular consumers get fair proportion of requirements.

San Francisco, July 15.—Producers and marketers of quicksilver report improved interest from East Coast. Fair-sized commitments made during the last few days. Metal in lots of 50 to 100 flasks, $189, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine.—Little new or startling. Excellent consumption despite curb on use save as anti-malarial. Needs met thus far. Prices fully stabilized on voluntary basis.

Riboflavin.—Steady at limit reached in recent price decline. Demand excellent. Production good in volume.

Rochelle Salt.—No surplus. Most needs met with reasonable promptness. France controls prices, production, sales by official edict.

Saccharin. — Demand excellent. Times have stimulated use. Producers adhere to stabilization policy on prices and sales.

Seidlitz Mixture.—France institutes official control of production, sales, prices, etc. Domestic producers meet actual needs of consumers.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Moffatt Quits WPB For Chemical Warfare

—Continued from page 3

will result in a production of more than close to 535,000,000 gallons in 1943. The total civilian and military requirements approaches 275,000,000 gallons. The balance, it was pointed out, would be available for the production of synthetic rubber, the maximum requirements of which have been estimated at 175,000,000 gallons.

—V—

WPB Ban Tightened On Civilian Steel Items

—Continued from page 7

12 to process iron or steel for these purposes, with a limit of 75 percent of the average monthly weight of all metals processed by him in 1941. Assembly of these articles is permitted for an additional thirty days.

A new list, C, is added for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission orders. Articles on list C for these governmental agencies may be manufactured without restriction. List A restrictions do not apply to Army-Navy-Maritime contracts until August 4 and supplementary list A restrictions until 60 days from July 13. No other metal or rubber may be used to manufacture any article, production of which is stopped by M-126.

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NORWOOD *Manufacturing Chemists* OHIO, U. S. A.

Monsanto Co. Releases Livingston for U.S. Post

—Continued from page 3

which is the Federal agency dealing with the provision of facilities for synthetic rubber production, Mr. Livingston submitted his resignation as a vice-president and member of the board of directors of Monsanto Chemical and as general manager of its organic chemicals division. He will make his headquarters in Washington.

Born in Alto, Mich., in 1889, Mr. Livingston was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1912, receiving his bachelor of science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914. From 1914 to 1915 he was employed by Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, Detroit, and in 1915 and 1916 he served as general manager of the Detroit Organic Chemical Company, becoming in 1917 a research chemist of the General Chemical Company. The same year he joined the National Aniline & Chemical Company and in the period up to 1924 was chief chemist, plant manager, operating superintendent and manager of research and development.

In 1925 he joined Monsanto Chemical Company at St. Louis as assistant technical director, shortly thereafter becoming manager of the St. Louis plant. In 1929 he was elected vice-president in charge of manufacture.

Mr. Berninghaus, who succeeds Mr. Livingston, was born at St. Louis on October 5, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of his natal city and attended the Polytechnic Institute and a night law school.

His first employment was a clerkship in the Mechanics National Bank from 1894 to 1903. He became assistant cashier of the Mechanics American National Bank in 1903; was made cashier and vice-president of the Central National Bank in 1909, and was elected a director of the Liberty Central Trust Company in 1918. From 1918 to 1924 he was active in the oil industry.

In 1926 he joined Monsanto as a departmental sales manager, becoming the ranking sales executive of the Organic Chemicals Division and senior sales executive for the company when the company was set-up along divisional lines in 1939.

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Chemical Output Vital To War Listed by Hershey

—Continued from page 5

Hershey emphasized that the local boards are not to consider such lists as group deferments. The list only is to serve as a guide to the boards in determining what broad occupations are regarded as essential and each registrant is to be considered on an individual basis, as heretofore, in selecting men for induction. In other words, men engaged in the listed occupations, who are subject to call, must show that the particular work they are performing is essential in and of itself and that he could not be replaced.

Essential actviities in the chemical and allied products industry contained in the list compiled by the War Manpower Commission and sent to the local boards today by Gen. Hershey are:—

Ammunition Production: — Bombs, mines, torpedoes, grenades, chemical-warfare projectiles, explosives, fuses, pyrotechnics as well as products such as glycerin which go into the manufacture of ammunition.

Food Processing:—Starch, sugar, leavening compounds, corn syrup and edible fats and oils.

Metal Mining:—The mining of iron, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, mercury, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium and similar ores, and in the dressing of such ores. Includes also removing over-burden, sinking shafts, and other such activities preparatory to metal-mining operations.

Nonmetallic Mining:—The mining and processing of rock salt, phosphate rock, sulphur, potash, asbestos, graphite pyrites, graphite, borates and other salines, fluorspar, mica, talc, abrasive sands, and similar products. Excludes all mined or quarried nonmetallic materials used exclusively in construction.

Chemicals Production:—Glycerin; turpentine, rosin and other naval stores; wood tars, oils, acids, and alcohols; lubricating oils and greases; animal and vegetable oils; fertilizers; tanning materials; salt; synthetic rubber; primary coaltar products; plastics; compressed and liquefied gases; refined sulphur; sulphuric and other acids; caustic and other sodas; industrial alcohols; electrochemical and electrometallurgical products such as carbide, sodium and potassium metals and high-percentage ferro-alloys; drugs and medicines; insecticides and related chemical compounds; nylon and other synthetic textile fibers used in military equipment exclusively; grease and tallow; candles.

Clay, Glass Products:—Lime; abrasive wheels, stones, paper, cloth and related products; asbestos products; crucibles and retorts.

Petroleum:—Drilling, rig building, and maintenance service operations, and petroleum refining. Includes also production of tar and pitch; coal gas, coke.

Packing and Shipping:—Textile bags, vegetable and fruit baskets, cooperage, wooden boxes, excelsior, pulp and paper, paper bags, paperboard containers and boxes, glass and fiber containers, cordage and twine, metal barrels, kegs, drums, and cans.

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Robert Felton, manager of the Western division of Felton Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., became the father of a daughter, Susan Mae, born June 15, in Los Angeles.

Pac. Northwest Minerals Study Planned by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

A $500,000 electrodevelopment laboratory, where Bureau of Mines metallurgists plan to study the recovery and processing of minerals from the Pacific Northwest with electrical energy from Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams, will be established in that region within the near future, it has been announced by Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau.

Improved methods of recovering magnesium and aluminum from the plentiful natural resources of that area, together with research in the processing of tungsten, chromium, manganese, vanadium and other strategic and critical minerals, are to be the chief objectives. Upon completion, the new station will be known as the Northwest Electro-Development Laboratory, and will be staffed by some 40 or 50 metallurgists and assistants. It will be equipped with electric furnaces and electrolytic cells of various types, ore-crushing and concentrating machinery, chemical laboratory and machine shop equipment and other miscellaneous installations needed in experimental and development work.

OPA Field Heads Get Subpena Powers

OPD Washington Bureau

OPA regional administrators have been granted, by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, power to sign and issue subpenas in rationing investigations. The action will allow OPA to require concerns being investigated to produce books, records, and other physical evidence, as well as company officials.

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MALLINCKRODT SODIUM SULFITE

(and other sulfites)

Developed originally for the photographic industry, Mallinckrodt Sodium Sulfite is now being satisfactorily used in a number of processes and industries. Composed of sparkling white, extremely small crystals, Mallinckrodt Sodium Sulfite does not cake or lump. It dissolves quickly in water and makes sparkling, clear solutions. Mallinckrodt Sodium Sulfite, by reason of its high purity, is stable in the air, and shows no appreciable loss of strength on long standing. Like all Mallinckrodt Sulfites, Bisulfites and related products, its SO_2 content is high. Average assay is 99% Na_2SO_3.

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INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

ODT Modifies Long-Haul Rules

—*Continued from page 5*

of any bridge or other structure on its route, as determined by state or local regulations, or the maximum gross weight limitation of any state in which the truck is operated.

The restrictions in the order do not apply to tank trucks or any trucks "controlled and operated by any person or persons principally engaged in farming, when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, from a farm or farms or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farn or farms."

The 40-mile an hour speed limit was fixed as a means of saving tires and prolonging the life of engines and running parts.

—V—

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Increase in May

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for May, 1942, compared with May, 1941, as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	May, 1942	May, 1941
Coconut, etc., oils processed.	$1,311,882.17	$3,053,013.79
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $4 per gallon	39,852,842.90	38,396,673.51
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $4 per gallon	2,902,266.50	4,776,212.33
Gasoline	26,394,385.57	35,403,683.32
Lubricating oils.	3,660,254.83	4,163,716.56
Matches	885,008.34	13,682.18
Narcotics, including special taxes	33,540.49	38,966.37
Oleomargarin, excise taxes	.....	.....
Oleomargarin, special taxes	56,749.77	75,103.48
Toilet preparations	2,130,222.81	.....
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,112,523.29	1,043,231.91
Total internal revenue	$649,867,376.97	$541,110,582.73

Quantities Taxed

	May 1942	May 1941
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons.	9,976,883	12,799,737
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons.	725,567	1,594,319
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons.	4,170,524	4,124,111
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	72,462	58,302
Oleomargarin, uncolored, pounds	17,006,572	24,916,936

—V—

Steel Barrel Output Off

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in May, 1942, was 1,779,916, compared with 2,167,276 for April, 1942, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,796,382 for May, 1942, as against 1,582,056 for May, 1941. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 33,830. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in May, 1942, reached 485,750, compared with 330,587 last year. Shipments were 518,573 for May, 1942, compared with 331,503 for May, 1941, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 836,023.

—V—

OPA Ceilings Respect State Fair Trade Laws

—*Continued from page 3*

tenance contracts entered into pursuant to State fair trade acts.

It is clear, of course, that no seller subject to the general maximum price regulation may sell at a price higher than the price established by the Office of Price Administration. Cases may arise, however, in which this maximum is less than the minimum price established under a State fair trade contract.

It is not the view of this office, in cases in which there has been substantially uniform observance within the community of the State fair trade price, that the general maximum price regulation authorizes a seller to sell below that price. Where the price established by fair trade contract has been generally observed during March and the violations represent the abnormal situation, enforcement of the fair trade contract would not be regarded by this office as substantially interfering with the purpose of the general maximum price regulation or the emergency price control act.

In such cases, if a retailer is enjoined by a State court from selling at the maximum price authorized by the general maximum price regulation, he may apply to the Office of Price Administration for an adjustment of that maximum price in accordance with section 18 of the general maximum price regulation.

—V—

F.W.D.A. to Meet in New York Sept. 24-25

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will be held in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, September 24 and 25. It was originally planned to hold the annual convention at Hot Springs, W. Va. The meeting will be confined to actual business problems.

—V—

Concrete Paint Standard Revision Drafted

A preliminary draft of a proposed Federal specification for exterior concrete and masonry paint, eggshell finish in white and tints, has been transmitted to the trade by the National Bureau of Standards for consideration and comment prior to its submission to the Federal Specifications Executive Committee for adoption and use by government departments. The new specification will replace Procurement Division Specification No. 417.

—V—

MacKay D. Holmes, sales manager of Walker Vitamin Products, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., is on a leave-of-absence for the duration to serve as a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Air Forces.

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A Special Grade for Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals

Pine Oil Prices Rolled Back to Oct.

—Continued from page 7

The ceiling prices are established f.o.b. plant and no jobber's differentials may be added to the maximum prices. Jobbers typically obtain discounts from manufacturers.

Maximum price for "basic pine oil," which is defined as all natural pine oil, steam and destructively distilled of certain minimum specifications, is set at 55 cents a gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. plant. Under the general price regulation the maximum prices for this pine oil, based on the individual seller's highest March, 1942, price, ranged from 50 cents to $1.04.

Ceiling prices for synthetic pine oil and synthetic alpha terpineol are included in the regulation and are based upon a formula which allows the manufacturers their actual cost of production plus the markup usually employed by them in regard to natural pine oil and natural alpha terpineol, respectively.

Natural alpha terpineol, which meets certain minimum specifications, is placed under a maximum price of $1.05 per gallon, tankcar lots, f.o.b. plant, while "light gravity pine oil," as specified in the regulation, is priced at a maximum of 50 cents per gallon, f.o.b. plant.

Specific prices based on the differential between tankcar shipments and carload drums and less than carload drums are contained in the regulation. In addition, the traditional practice of dividing the United States into two zones is followed in the regulation.

Joins Bennett Co.

Ralph I. Schuppener, former sales manager of the steel barrel and pail division of the Wheeling Corrugating Co., has joined the executive staff of the Bennett Manufacturing Company as Eastern sales manager, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

PD-3A May Be Used For Operating Supplies

OPD Washington Bureau

Prime contractors to whom preference ratings have been assigned on PD-3A certificates by the armed services or other war agencies are entitled to use the rating within specified limits for operating supplies and to replace materials in inventory, it was explained today in an official interpretation of Priorities Regulation No. 3.

A recent amendment to the regulation provided that any preference rating may be extended to cover operating supplies used in processing materials to fill the rated order up to a value of 10 percent of the order, provided that not more than 25 percent of such operating supplies are metals in the forms described in the metals list of Priorities Regulation No. 11. The new interpretation makes it clear that "extension" of a rating includes use of the rating by the contractor to which it is assigned as well as by his suppliers, and therefore he may take advantage of the provisions with respect to operating supplies.

The interpretation also points out that the prime contractor may extend a preference rating to replace materials taken from his inventory to fill rated orders to the extent necessary to restore the inventory to a practicable working minimum.

The above provisions of Regulation No. 3 do not, however, apply to companies which are required to obtain priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan in accordance with the terms of Priorities Regulation No. 11.

—V—

N.J. Standard Stockholders Suits Are Consolidated

Application of counsel for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to consolidate ten stockholders' actions into one suit for recovery of $100,000,000 from present and former officers and directors, was granted last week by Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber of the New York State Supreme Court. Justice Schreiber named the New York law firm of McLaughlin & Stern as general counsel for the ten suing stockholders.

The suits against New Jersey Standard were filed in June and are based on alleged losses by the company in consequence of agreements with I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany. Defendants named include thirty-six present and former executives.

—V—

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S. B. PENICK & COMPANY... *Botanical Drug Growers*

MANY PLANT DRUGS NOW FARM GROWN TO RELIEVE SCARCITIES

Another spoke in the Penick wheel of effort to keep botanical supplies rolling is the cultivation of many drug plants as regular farm crops. S. B. Penick & Company have become "botanical growers" at this time to overcome some of the present difficulties of securing stocks from domestic wild-growing plants . . . and to replace supplies of botanical items depleted by shipping losses and the shutting off of foreign sources.

Penick farm-cultivated botanicals include such drugs as belladonna, digitalis, henbane, hydrastis, larkspur, peppermint and sage. Hundreds of acres have already been planted and it is hoped that this year's achievements will provide sufficient supplies for all necessary requirements.

Every cold-frame shown here contains Belladonna plants—yet only enough for about 40 acres

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PENICK DELIVERS THE GOODS

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Canal Zone Removed From OPA Coverage

OPD Washington Bureau

Because all sales of commodities in the Panama Canal Zone are made through departments or agencies of the United States government selling at low margins and danger of speculative price increases is thereby eliminated. Price Administrator Leon Henderson has removed the Canal Zone from coverage by any OPA price regulation.

---V---

OPA Grants Relief From Cut-Price Deals

—Continued from page 5

these special deals in their own March prices. For such sellers, the amendment gives immediate relief.

Specifically the amendment provides:—

1. Any seller, other than a retailer, whose maximum price for a commodity is based on a special deal or other price reduction limited to four months, may raise his maximum to the highest price at which he delivered the commodity during the thirty days immediately preceding the temporary reduction.

2. A retailer whose maximum price for a commodity is reduced as a result of a special deal which a supplier made available to him may raise his maximum to the highest price at which he delivered the commodity during the thirty days immediately preceding the temporary reduction.

"Special deal," as used in the amendment, includes any temporary reduction, that is, one limited to four months, in the price to purchases of the same class. Most commonly such reductions took the form of "free" merchandise offered with the sale of the same or other merchandise, combination sales at reduced prices, one-cent sales, and special discounts designed to stimulate business during slack seasons.

As a check on action taken by sellers, the amendment requires the seller to report to OPA within ten days any adjustment made by him, showing that the adjustment falls within the limitations prescribed in the amendment. OPA reserves the right to alter the adjusted price at any time.

---V---

Color Pigments Price Level Set Back to April

OPD Washington Bureau

The maximum prices for chrome yellow, chrome green, molybdate orange and zinc yellow color pigments, which were reduced by amounts varying from a quarter of a cent to a half cent per pound by the General Maximum Price Regulation, have been allowed to return to the levels of April 1, 1942, Price Administrator Leon Henderson stated July 16.

The reduction in the price of dry colors delivered in California, Oregon, and Washington which amounted to 0.6 cent per pound, also has been eliminated. Restoration of the maximum prices for these pigments to the level of April 1 was contained in maximum price regulation No. 180, color pigments, effective as of May 11, 1942.

---V---

Soda Nitrate Ruling Made by Mines Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

The Bureau of Mines has issued the following relative to soda nitrate as pertaining to general licenses for explosives:—

A general license is hereby granted under the Federal explosives act of December 26, 1941, to any person as defined therein who, as owner, manager, tenant or sharecropper, operates a tract of land for the production of food, fiber, medicinal herbs or tobacco, authorizing him to purchase and possess sodium nitrate for use as a fertilizer on that tract of land and to use it for that purpose thereon.

This general license relieves those covered by it only from the duty of applying for and securing an individual license. It does not relieve them or anyone else from the duty of keeping records on the acquisition and disposition of sodium nitrate, as prescribed by the regulations issued under the act, or from any other obligation imposed upon them by the act or the regulations. It expires at the close of business on December 31, 1942, unless sooner terminated.

---V---

U. S. Tax Bill Biggest in History

—Continued from page 4

tute to $23,000,000,000 annually which, when placed on top of the $9,000,000,000 burden already exacted from business and individuals by the States, will equal almost one-third of the present national income.

Changes which the committee has recommended to the house in the present tax laws are many and varied. By substantial increases in present rates on individuals, the load that they are now carrying would be increased by $2,900,000,000, while corporations will find their total tax bill raised an additional $2,479,400,000 to a total of $10,365,000,000, which is more than all the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to only a few years ago.

The corporation tax provisions are considerably rewritten. The present surtax on corporations is 6 percent upon the first $25,000 of surtax net income and 7 percent upon surtax net income in excess of that amount. These rates are by brackets and not by totality; that is, the first $25,000 of surtax net income is taxed at 6 percent regardless of the size of the total surtax net income.

Two important changes are made in this feature of the law. First, the rate on corporation surtax net incomes of not more than $25,000 is fixed at 10 percent, the rate on surtax net incomes in excess of $50,000 is 21 percent, and a "notch" is provided for those corporations with surtax net incomes of between $25,000 and $50,000 by which the transition from the 10 percent rate to the 21 percent rate is made gradual. Second, these rates apply by totality rather than by brackets.

The excess profits tax is fixed at a flat rate of 87½ percent in place of the present sliding scale rate of taxes ranging from 35 percent on the first $20,000 of excess profits net income to 60 percent on excess profits net income over $500,000. The $5,000 specific exemption presently provided as a measure of relief for small corporations is increased to $10,000, however, in order not to impose too heavy a burden by the flat 87½ percent rate.

In the field of excise taxes the committee stayed pretty much within the bounds of the present excise tax structure. The only notable addition was to impose a 5 percent tax on freight transportation. This is a tax which was not on the statute books heretofore. In proposing the tax, the committee followed pretty much the language of the 1917 freight transportation tax. The tax will be collected from the person making the payment by the person receiving the payment. The tax is applicable only where the person receiving the payment is engaged in the business of transporting property for hire, including a freight forwarder, express company, or similar person. The 5 percent tax is levied upon the amount paid within the United States for transportation of property by rail, motor vehicle, water, or air, from one point in the United States to another, except in the case of coal, where the tax is 5 cents per long ton.

The tax goes into effect the first day of the first month, which begins more than 30 days after date of enactment of the bill.

In the case of the alcohol taxes, the committee boosted the present rate of $4 per proof gallon to $6 and followed the recommendations of the Treasury that it make no differentiation in the use to which the alcohol is put—whether it is for beverage purposes or industrial purposes. The Treasury had advised the committee that dividing up the alcohol as between uses for the purposes of taxes would impose too many administrative difficulties on the department.

The tax on lubricating oils is increased from 4½ cents per gallon to 6 cents per gallon, while the tax on passenger fares is increased to 10 percent.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanicals Quiet in Summer Lull — Portuguese Ships to Carry Only Portuguese Products—U. S. Foreign Imports Via Mexico Require WPB Import Permit

Summertime quiet prevailed over the market for botanical drugs last week. The call was distinctly spotty, irregular, low in volume, and generally on a hand-to-mouth basis. Notwithstanding this, prices were well stabilized.

The usually weekly exception to that general situation in prices developed among the condimental items. Within that group changes in prices were numerous and, with two exceptions, were downward in direction. The changes could be fairly ascribed to competition in terms of supply and demand—a condition in itself unusual in the botanical market since the beginning of the General Maximum Price Regulation of the Office of Price Administration.

One development, not entirely confirmed but reported with sufficient authority to warrant its being passed to REPORTER readers, was the report that henceforth Portuguese steamers will carry only such merchandise as actually originates in Portugal. It has been a not infrequent fact that goods of Spanish or even other origin have been moved to Portugal and there loaded for the United States. If the report be confirmed, it would mean an end to the round-about shipment of numerous botanical drugs not indigenous to Portugal.

Meanwhile, the War Production Board has ruled that goods from foreign countries landed in Mexico and destined for rail movement to the United States require an import permit.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Quiet. Steady. Prices unchanged. Stock moderate.

Fir. — Demand excellent. Stocks moderate. No surplus. Prices firm.

Botanical Agents Urge OPA to Act

Do New York agents for foreign shippers of medicinal or condimental botanicals have ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation of the Office of Price Administration?

For weeks on end they have begged OPA to decide. Acting as individuals and through trade associations they told OPA of their business. They have said:

(1) We receive offers and prices from our principals.
(2) We lay them before potential buyers.
(3) We get a commission when sales result.
(4) We own no merchandise.
(5) We set no prices.
(6) We issue no invoices.
(7) Our principals own the goods, set the prices, collect the bill.

OPA has had these data weeks on end, together with the agents' claim of exemption from GMPR. Some agents who have asked OPA to act in this matter report no reply from OPA. Others have been told OPA is considering their status. Still others have the OPA statement that it is considering erecting a horizontal price ceiling—that is, each agent would have the same price ceiling on any given item. A horizontal price ceiling under GMPR would seem to be something new.

Meanwhile, bona fide agents cannot do business with assurance that they are right with the law under OPA. They are passing up new accounts. They are paying office rents and salaries out of past commissions. But on new business they are not even marking time—they are standing still waiting for the Henderson OPA office to act on their request.

Price Changes

Advanced

Ginger root, Jamaica, medium, 1c. per lb.
Sage, California, powdered, 10c. per lb.
Soap bark, whole, 4c. per lb.
cut, imp., 1c. per lb.
crushed, 3c. per lb.
powdered, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, spot, 8c. per lb.
afloat, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Calicut, 1½c. per lb.
Jamaica, bright grinding, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Hempseed, Manchurian, ¼c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 75c. per lb.
Lobella herb, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 2c. per lb.
good, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Japanese Hontaka, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, 1½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dom. dwarf, Essex, Aug. delivery, ¾c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
308.1	313.8	315.0	273.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Barberry.—A trifle may remain on this market but England, normal supply source, not shippng.

Black Haw.—Firm market. Reserve stocks increase slowly at fairly high cost to collectors.

Cinchona.—Firm, stable market under strong, tight governmental control.

Dogwood.—More demand. Firmer. Little competition.

Soap.—Prices rise with import costs. Whole, 13c. to 14c. per pound; powdered, 19c. to 20c.; cut and sifted, 17c. to 18c.; crushed, 16c. to 17c.

Beans

Tonka.—Route from source dangerous. Steamer service uncertain. Cargo space devoted mainly to strategic materials.

Vanillin.—Quite evident that United Nations not yet in control of waters around primary market islands. British recently seized another island producing vanilla. Outlook for major relief from bean shortage here not good. Tahiti beans gain importance.

Flowers

Calendula. — Very little around. Also, not much call. Almost nominal.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ THYME
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

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Some pharmaceuticals, such as ointments and lotions.

Latex adhesive mixtures.

Boiler-water compounds.

Suede leather leather dressings.

Cold water paints.

Several food products.

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Don't let the discouraging market news on Botanicals get you down. We suggest that you reach for the phone and call WHitehall 3-8281. You can rely on Prentiss to tell you frankly the current market condition on all foreign and domestic Botanicals. We admit that some items are getting scarce. On the other hand, you may be pleasantly surprised to learn that we have spot stocks on some commodities which you thought had disappeared with "Pearl Harbor." So it will pay you to call Prentiss, WHitehall 3-8281.

R. J. PRENTISS & CO.
80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Clover.—Fair crop domestic flowers in hand. Acquired at fairly high cost.

Elder.—Acquired with difficulty and at rather high cost. Not too plentiful. Current call light and irregular.

Safflower.—A flower of the Near East, future imports depend on British control of Suez canal.

Saffron. — Large supply, Spanish flowers, here. Packaged in pound and kilo tins. Price down to $36 per pound. Shipments from Spain via Portugal likely to end.

Gums

Arabic.—Near East war events more favorable at moment. Germany at Suez would mean probable end to exports, this gum, from Port Sudan. Market steady here.

Asafetida.—Calls for powder reveal normal summertime scarcity.

Camphor.—Domestic producer, synthetic, over-run with orders involving future production.

Karaya. — In very good supply. Route to primary market still open. Steamers infrequent.

Tragacanth. — Stocks renewed by substantial arrivals. Firm. Near East war events at moment favor maintenance of trade routes to primary market.

Herbs and Leaves

Broomtops. — Two fair-sized lots sold. Market had been inactive.

Buchu.—Very firm. Well stabilized. Sellers hold fair reserve. Foreign supplies closely controlled.

Deer Tongue.—Replacement of supplies makes normal reserve likely. Current business unimportant.

Henbane.—Stocks gain. Prices drop to $2.10 to $2.15 per pound.

Lobelia.—Some talk of specially good outlook for new crop. Prices down to 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Rosemary.—Quality of Portuguese item available only fair. Not much call.

Sage.—Sales of California item, powdered, made at 70c. per pound. Rise of 10c. Cyprus sags down to 46c. to 47c. Other varieties and prices unchanged.

Senna.—Importers watch Far East situation closely. Germans at Suez might cut trade routes from India. Much delay on shipment goods, already bought. Substantial quantities long overdue. Stocks actually spot being husbanded closely.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Need for powder met up to this time. Market currently quiet.

Ergot.—Reported Portuguese ships to carry only Portuguese merchandise. No more Spanish goods in Portuguese ships, apparently. New York port abandoned in favor of Baltimore, according to reports unconfirmed but believed.

Irish Moss. — Whatever becomes available should be renamed New England moss. Before war, most Irish moss originated in France.

Kamala. — Demand on moderate basis. Needs covered hand-to-mouth. Prices distinctly firm.

Nux Vomica.—All primary markets but India cut off. Connection with India uncertain, irregular, hazardous. Steamer space scarce. Every pound here worth two at source.

Roots

Aconite.—Priced locally, but stocks remain indeterminate. Likely to be very small to nil.

Blood.—Very firm, spot and country. Sellers show reserve. Current call moderate.

Cube. — Stocks under full control. War program served first. Normal sales out. Prices stabilized.

Dandelion.—Far serve in hand. Article differs from bold item of European commerce.

Licorice. — Main source of supply still open. Steamer connection irregular, uncertain, dangerous, subject to being cut abruptly.

—*Continued on page* 63

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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NEW YORK

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WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

They Fought Fat With Fennel

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—*Nature's Paradise—1650*

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For Intestinal Wind
For Sick Stomach

Is a Diuretic, Carminative and Stomachic Used in American Medicine Today

OPA Sets Up Price For Imported Oils

—Continued from page 3

the adjustment application is under consideration. However, final settlement of such government transactions must be made in accordance with the order issued by OPA on each such application.

Some Effective July 25

The changes, which are not calculated to affect the consumer level on fats and oils, are made in amendment No. 6 to revised price schedule No. 53 (fats and oils), and are effective July 25, except for the tallow provisions which will become effective August 1. This exception is necessitated by the fact that the "roll back" technic is used on inedible tallows and greases, requiring an additional time for assimilation in various channels of distribution.

Previously, imported vegetable oils on which dollars and cents maximum prices are now set, were covered by the schedule at the individual seller's top price as of October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of his November 26, 1941, price. Many of these oils are used for inedible purposes by paint manufacturers and soapmakers. Some are for edible consumption in preparation of salad dressing, shortening, and similar products.

In a statement explaining the provisions of the order, OPA said:—

Maximum prices for the sale of nine of the imported vegetable oils are set at the highest representative prices at which each of these oils sold under revised price schedule No. 53. Therefore, these ceiling prices represent the highest representative actual dollars and cents prices which most sellers of these oils computed their ceiling prices to be under the freeze technic employed in the schedule.

Vegetable oils with ceilings figured on this basis include coconut oil, castor oil, muru-muru oil, palm oil, perilla oil, commercial oiticica oil, teaseed oil, tung (chinawood) oil, and ucuhuba crude vegetable tallow.

Condensed oiticica oil price ceiling is established on the basis of its normal differential under commercial oiticica oil.

Various Bases Used

Price ceilings on babassu, pataua and tucum oils were set on a basis of 111 percent of sales prices made during a period prior to November 26, 1941.

Rapeseed oil, formerly imported from Japan, is of prime importance to the war effort because of its unique qualities for use in marine engines with reciprocating type engines. It is available now from the Argentine. Because of higher procurement costs, maximum price on rapeseed oil is set at 11½ cents per pound, in bulk, cost, insurance and freight paid New York.

Ceilings are set on cohune, ouricuri, andiroba, palmkernel, sunflower-seed, and sesame oils, based on the maximum price of the oil with which they are closest in quality and used interchangeably.

Maximum edible tallow prices are set at the highest representative price at which it sold under the schedule. Thus, this represents the top representative actual dollars and cents price which most sellers of such tallow computed their ceiling to be under the freeze technic employed in the schedule. Such prices are not subject to the roll back that inedible tallows and greases are because edible tallow is a high-grade type in relatively small supply that is used competitively by margarin and shortening manufacturers. Since it competes with other edible oils, rather than with inedible tallow, the price is being kept in line with edible oil prices.

However, ceiling prices on inedible tallows and greases calculated on the base price dates—October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of the November 26, 1941, level—did not always reflect normal grade differentials. Adjustment was made to restore normal grade differentials of inedible tallows and greases. A roll-back of 1 cent per pound was made on the basis of this adjustment. Thus, the inedible tallow ceiling now will be 8⅝ cents per pound for prime packers grade, basis Chicago.

Specifications Stated

In order to prevent misunderstanding, specifications of titer, free fatty acid, m.i.u., and f.a.c. are set for each grade of tallow and grease. These specifications are in accordance with established trade differentials.

Furthermore, to prevent unfair practices, tallow and grease prices are established on an f.o.b. basis. This has not been the case usually in the past and proper adjustment has been made for this factor in setting these prices.

The roll back on inedible tallows and greases relieves the pressure on soap manufacturers, who cancelled voluntarily February 28, 1942, price increases to wholesalers and retailers. This was done by manufacturers representing more than 80 percent of the country's soap volume. The reduction in raw material costs will relieve the squeeze. Some 82.5 percent of all inedible tallows and greases go into soap. More will go into this product now, because of the shortages in imported oils normally used. Furthermore, it will not reduce the value of cattle, calves, sheep and lamb or hogs materially—indeed, in no instance, more than 0.25 of 1 percent.

Renderers will be able to pay 10 to 13 percent less for such tallow and greases than March ceilings, depending on fat and oil content. However, there is reason to believe that materials will be available at below ceiling levels.

Ceiling prices on six marine animal oils and one processed marine animal oil—No. 1 crude whale, No. 1 crude sperm, crude menhaden, crude sardine, No. 1 seal and crude herring oil and the processed hydrogenated sardine oil—were set on the basis of 111 percent of sales made on or about November 25, 1941, or on the basis of maximum price of the oil with which they are closest in quality and used interchangeably.

- - - —V- - - —

Combined Production Board Taking Shape

—Continued from page 5

Reed, who will be Harriman's deputy and who has been serving as chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches of the WPB.

The chief executive officers of the Combined Production and Resources Board will be Milton Katz, of the WPB, and T. H. Brand, of the War Cabinet Secretariat in London.

John Gregg of the WPB and W. Piercy of the British Supply Council in North America will be the secretaries of the board. A combined planning staff is being set up. This staff will include Stacy May, Robert Nathan, and John Fennelly, of the WPB; and R. W. B. Clarke, of the Joint War Production Staff in London, and R. G. D. Allen, of the British Supply Council in North America.

- - - —V- - - —

American Can Develops New Fiber Container

The American Can Company, this city, has developed a revolutionary method for the making of cans with fibre bodies on machines used for the manufacture of metal containers. This new method will be made available to the entire industry by American Can Company as soon as it has been thoroughly tried and perfected through actual production.

The new method requires no new machinery.

Under the new process, with the manufacturer using his existing packaging machinery, paper will be run through the various tin can lines. The fibre, cut to sheets of tin plate size, lithographed on the regular presses formerly used for lithographing designs on tinplate, will then be sheared and formed into bodies. The ends will be seemed on to the container with the regular seaming machine now in use.

Containers made by the new method will be available for the customers packing dry products, up to the limit of the company's production capacity on its existing equipment and to the extent that black plate is made available for the manufacture of ends.

- - - —V- - - —

Stebbins Succeeds Rice As N.Y. Health Commissioner

Dr. John L. Rice has resigned as Commissioner of Health of New York City, because of illness, and will be succeeded by Dr. Ernest Lyman Stebbins, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Columbia University, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia has announced.

Dr. Rice will continue to serve the city as special consultant to the Health Department. Dr. Stebbins has been professor of epidemiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1940.

- - - —V- - - —

McK & R Augments Vitamin Products Line

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., this city, have put three new vitamin products on the market and have increased the potencies of its A and D concentrates, according to Wilbur E. Dewell, vice-president. The new products are 'Kuma' capsules, McKesson's brand of calcium pantothenate; 'Dyna-Caps,' multiple vitamins with ferrous sulphate and liver concentrate, and 'Bexel' syrup, replacing the former vitamin B Complex syrup and containing yeast extract fortified with thiamine hydrochloride and riboflavin.

- - - —V- - - —

Food Research Laboratories Adds Bender to Staff

Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Dr. Raymond C. Bender to its technical staff as nutritionist in charge of the bioassay laboratories. Miss Mona Oser will continue in an administrative capacity. Dr. Bender, prominent in vitamin research, was formerly with the Borden Company, Bainbridge, N. Y., and more recently with the Harris Laboratories, Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

- - - —V- - - —

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

Mandrake.—Collection cost high this year. Little change for more favorable prices.

Senega.—Turning steadier after several substantial price declines.

Seeds

Canary.—Shipments from Argentina via Mexico out. Import permit required on goods shipped all rail from Mexico. Official OPA ruling.

Celery.—Indian down to 62c. to 63c. per pound, spot. Afloat, 43c. to 45c.

Coriander.—Morocco shaded to 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Hemp.—Off to basis of 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound.

Rape.—Domestic dwarf Essex reduced to 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Sesame.—Sterilized hulled seed offered at 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Natural hulled, 12c. to 12½c.

Spices

Clove.—Zanzibar down to 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Ginger.—Root from Puerto Rico offered. Resembles Jamaica item. Medium Jamaica up to 42c. to 43c. per pound. Bright grinding Jamaica down to 41c. to 42c. Cochin unbleached, also Calicut, root down to 24c. to 24½c.

Mace.—Siauw No. 1 down to 80c. to 82c. per pound. Same price for West Indian.

Nutmegs.—West Indian reduced to 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Paprika.—Portuguese extra fancy off to 43c. to 44c. per pound; good, 42c. to 43c.

Pepper.—Japanese Hontaka chillies down to 40c. to 41c. per pound. Other varieties, white, black and red, unchanged.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 13 to July 17, inclusive, comprised 13 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.45	6.43	6.40@ 6.50
October	6.50	6.50	6.45@ 6.55

Pimento.—Down to 29c. to 29½c. per pound, spot.

- - - —V- - - —

G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago, has added to its research staff W. E. Hambourger and J. Marion Clampit.

GUMS

GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
(INDIAN GUM)
GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
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2-Amino-1-hydroselenoanthraquinone

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 423446) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

5:2-Bromohydroxydiphenyl

Disinfectant

As a bactericide (U.S. 1989081)

Cotton Wax

(Baumwollwachs, Cera de Algodon, Cera di Cotone, Cire de Coton)

(A wax recovered from raw cotton fibers)

Miscellaneous

Substitute for—
Other waxes (general application somewhat restricted by the low rate of saponification)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Substitute for—
Other waxes
Wax offerings the following characteristics—
Acid index number, 21
Color, deep, lusterless green
Density, 0.976 to 0.922 (15°C.)
Essential constituents, montanylic and gossypylic alcohols and small quantities of other monovalent and bivalent alcohols
Iodine index number, 20 to 27
Melting point, 76° to 80°C.
Saponification index numbers, 70 to 76
Unsaponifiable content, 66 percent to 68 percent (acetyl index number, 115 to 117)

3:5-Dichlorohydroxydiphenyl

Disinfectant

As a bactericide (U.S. 1989081)

Dihydroxybutylaminoethylcellulose

Adhesives

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions

Bottling

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers)

Cellulose Products

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Bristles Filaments
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable
Self-supporting films

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids

Furniture

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes

Tire

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve the adhesion to rubber)

Esparto

(Spanish Grass)

(A tough fiber cultivated in Spain and Northern Africa; alfa (or halfa) is another variety cultivated in Algeria and Tunis)

Miscellaneous

Source of—
Cordage
Substitute for—
Sisal

Paper

As a paperstock

Hog Fat

Illuminant and Fuel

Raw material in—
Candlemaking

Lubricant

Compounding agent in making—
Castor machine oils
Cup grease
Lubricants of various kinds
Other greases

Meat-Packing

Compounding agent in making—
Meat pastes and other by-product specialties
Sausage fillings of various kinds
Starting point in making—
Cracklings Lard
Lard oil
Hydrogenated products

Miscellaneous

Compounding agent in making—
Dressing compositions
Finishing compositions
Impregnating compositions
Sizing compositions
Waterproofing compositions

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Source of—
Fatty acids Glycerin
Starting point in making—
Hydrogenated products

Soap

As a soapstock
Source of—
Fatty acids Glycerin
Starting point in making—
Hydrogenated products

2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic Acid 5-Chlor-2:4-dimethoxyanilide

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Methoxyethyl Oleate

Adhesives

Plasticizer in—
Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose or resins

Ceramic

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer for—
Nitrocellulose (used in admixtures)

Cosmetic

Plasticizer in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Plasticizer in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used for covering wire and in electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal-Fabricating

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose or resins
Wetting agent for—
Pigments

Paper

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Plasticizer in making—
Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Plasticizer in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from nitrocellulose or resins

Resins

Plasticizer for—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions
Solvent for—
Resins

Stone

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose or resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

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Barrels Tanks
Casks Tubs
Kegs Vats
Ingredient of—
Flavoring agents for beer

Chemical

Source of—
Sulphurous acid

Food

Antiseptic and preservative for—
Fruit juices and other food products
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels Tanks
Casks Tubs
Kegs

Glue

Antiseptic and preservative for—
Glue Gelatin

Ink

Available as preservative for—
Inks

Leather

Antiseptic and preservative for—
Dressing and finishing compositions
Leather
Retarder of—
Bacterial attack
Mildewing
Mold formation

Meat-Packing

Antiseptic and preservative for—
By-products
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels Tanks
Kegs Tubs

Miscellaneous

Antiseptic and preservative for various purposes
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Containers
Cooperage products

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Photographic

Developing agent for—
Film Plates
Motion picture film

Printing

Process material in—
Lithography
Process engraving

Textile

Process material in—
Dyeing with alizarin red and other dyestuffs of the series
Printing with alizarin red and other dyestuffs of the series

Wine

Antiseptic and preservative in—
Winery processes
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels Tanks
Casks Tubs
Kegs Vats

Potassium-Titanium Oxalate

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in making synthetic ammonia

Leather

Mordant in—
Dyeing processes

Textile

Mordant in—
Dyeing processes

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Russian Geranium, Clary Sage, and Lavender Seek GMPR Price Ceilings—General Merchandise Exporters Study Market For Argentine and Brazilian Oils

Price stability ruled throughout the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. In keeping with the well-known shortage in practically every material of importance, values showed all of their previous strong position and at times gave signs of a further gathering of strength.

Of much interest during the period was the discovery that a quiet investigation was afoot for the purpose of eventually establishing price ceilings to govern sales of Russian geranium, lavender, and clary sage oil.

Also, signs of an expansion of Brazilian activity in essential oils were noted. Inquiries concerning prices prevailing on lemon, orange and eucalyptus oils indicated a widening trend in the Brazilian interest in exporting such commodities. It is not unlikely that there are others. The proposals made last week came through sources importing other merchandise. For example, an importer of Argentine corned beef was busy lining up a report for the home office in Brazil, which office was offering oils not only from Brazil, but from the Argentine as well.

Demand in the market as a whole continued on the moderate side. Since stocks were more than moderate, the lack of wider trading failed to turn market undertones toward easier position. On the contrary, they were definitely strong.

Essential Oils

Angelica.—Not much here. No more likely to get here direct. Strong prices. Inactive demand.

Anise.—Reasonably stable. No substantial supply. Sellers reserved.

Apricot.—Producers report moderate supplies. Firm undertones.

Avocado.—More inquiry and sale. Firmer, well held prices.

Bay.—Firm in all markets. Movement rather quiet.

Birchtar.—Limited quantities believed still available. Strong.

Bois de Rose.—Strong, spot and Brazil. Moderate activity.

Cajeput.—Inquiry fair. Sales moderate. Limited stocks. Firm undertone.

Calamus.—None known to be available.

Camphor. — Prices noted on white and sassafrassy oil in cans. Backed by very little stock.

Caraway. — Steady. Most dealers have none. Virtually nominal market.

Cassia.—Consumers still hold reserves. Are gradually shrinking. No replacement likely. Japan in full control, primary market.

Cinnamon.—Ceylon offerings still noted. Not a great deal of interest here.

Citronella. — Ceylon market still open. Shipments uncertain at best. Local market very firm.

Clove.—Active. Unsold stocks small in open market. Producers have buyer for every ounce produceable.

Coriander.—Very firm. Stocks on low side. Not much demand.

Croton. — Practically nominal as concerns most dealers. Some still available.

Cumin.—Holding strong over wide price position. Many lack holdings.

Dill.—Demand and inquiry picking up steadily. Active season spreads ahead of pickling industry.

Eucalyptus. — Very firm. Demand good. Stocks moderate. Shipments from source uncertain. Brazil reported about to offer. Seeking price data on market.

Fennel.—Ranging $4.20 to $4.50 per pound, but not much offers now.

Geranium.—Factors with Russian oil in hand seeking basis for GMPR price ceiling. Oil is product of Russian cooperatives essential oil program.

Ginger.—Raw material situation alone would keep oil prices strong. Fair activity. No surplus supply.

Lavindin.—Stocks held here as collateral for bank loans.

Lavender.—Persons with Russian oil in hand scanning values with view to getting GMPR price ceiling. Involves question of comparative quality with Algerian and Bourbon oils.

Lemon.—Reported Brazil has oil to offer. Seeking GMPR price data here. Complicated by quality standards.

Lemongrass.—Showing signs of further unsettlement. Believed quoted prices could be shaded with order in hand.

Lime.—Firm to steady. Moving well. Mexican shippers seeking larger movement.

Mustard.—Artificial in excellent request. Deliveries fair. No shortage on spot at moment, demand considered.

Russian Oils

"The Russians were proud of the project. The Russian is tenacious when he is proud and, come the peace, he will probably take up where he left off."—OPD, June 15, 1942.

This had to do with Soviet collectives and State farms growing ajowan, bitter orange, camphor laurel, caraway, citronella grass, clary sage, coriander, eucalyptus, fennel, French vervain, geranium, iris, jasmine, Kzanlik rose, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, thyme and tuberose as raw materials for making essential oils.

Events have raised the curtain that war had dropped over this Russian project. After months of silence, suddenly and without casting their shadows before, Russian geranium, clary sage, and lavender oils reach this market.

Last week, efforts were afoot to establish price ceilings on Russian geranium, clary sage, and lavender oils under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Since these oils were not sold here last March, ceilings cannot be automatically established. They must be set by edict.

Questions difficult to answer were:—How does the quality of Russian oil compare with the qualities long established on Algerian and Bourbon geranium oils? What is the ester content of Russian lavender oil, having in mind that lavender flower oil is sold on the basis of 50 percent, 38-42 percent, 35-38 percent, and 30-32 percent esters?

All that is technical. What counts is that the Soviet cooperatives and State farms did produce the essential oils named and have gotten them to the United States for eventual marketing.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August, 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.6	287.6	299.4	206.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

A super-critical manufacturer writes:
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EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS RECTIFIED 70-80 U. S. P.

The above grades are substantially water-white and possess superior odor and flavor. However, if cost rather than coloration is a determining factor, we strongly recommend:

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS 70-80 U. S. P. (Unrectified)

Order while these stocks are still available.

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PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
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BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Nutmeg.—Active. Demand pressed. Output of producers well sold ahead.

Orange.—Buyers report buying Brazilian oil under $2.25 per pound. California oil in good request at firm $3.25 per pound price.

Peppermint.—Crop expected to be a good one. Desirable output exceeds last year substantially. Much already bought for menthol manufacture. Bad crop to mean regular buyers go short.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetaldehyde.—Firm. Active. Slightly more in dealers' hands.

Acetophenone.—No surplus. Firm to strong position.

Amyl Salicylate.—Strong market. Good activity.

Anethol.—Little surplus. Sellers reserved. Good call.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Stocks moderate. Little competition.

Benzaldehyde.—Demand outruns supply. Producers sold ahead.

Benzyl Compounds.—Most sellers have little to offer. Producers' supplies limited. Difficult to expand production, due to raw material stock.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Active demand. Moderate reserves. No surplus.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Broad, active demand. Market undersupplied.

Citronellol.—Dealers unable to take substantial orders.

—V—

Fairchild Scholarship Has Been Discontinued

The Fairchild scholarship has been discontinued. The scholarship, in the field of pharmacy, was established by Samuel Fairchild in 1915, and after his death was continued by his brother, Benjamin T. Fairchild, and following the death of the latter the business of Fairchild Brothers & Foster was disposed of and as a consequence the scholarship has been discontinued.

—V—

Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, June sales totaled $2,563,799, against $2,140,244 in June last year.

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Petroleum Solvents
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HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
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Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.
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Manufacturers of Aromatic Chemicals, Natural Derivatives, Perfume and Flavor Oils

Toilet Goods Output Regulated by WPB

—Continued from page 3

rial and thus qualify for unlimited production of such items.

Where a toiletry or cosmetic product appears in both list II and list III, such as cleansing lotion or cuticle softener, a manufacturer may not produce or sell more of such product than the quantity permitted for list II products.

For example, he could produce up to 80 percent of his 1941 production of cleansing lotion containing alcohol (a list III product) and then 20 percent of non-alcoholic lotion (a list II product). He could not produce or sell 100 percent of non-alcoholic cleansing lotion and 80 percent alcoholic lotion.

Schedule I also prohibits the manufacture or sale of new products; that is, toiletry or cosmetic products that had not been manufactured commercially and offered for sale during the year immediately preceding the issuance of the order.

The WPB Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch estimates that the order will result in a 17 percent saving in critical material, based on use during the first half of 1942, of 2,400,000 gross containers and closures, and 90,000,000 tonmiles of transportation.

The three lists follow:—

List I

(No Restrictions)

Baby powder (containing no zinc or titanium oxide).
Eye wash (containing no organic materials).
Shaving cream, soap or liquid (containing no coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin).
Soap shampoo (containing no coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin).
Talcum powder (containing no zinc or titanium oxide).
Tooth cleanser, liquid, paste and powder (containing no alcohol, glycerin, coconut oil derivatives, or wetting agents).

List II

(100 Percent of 1941 Quantity, 90 Percent of 1941 Marketable Units)

Baby powder (containing zinc or titanium oxide).
Bath salts.
Brilliantine.
Cleansing cream.
Cleansing lotion (nonalcoholic).
Cologne.
Compact for wet application.
Cosmetic stockings.
Cuticle softener (containing no sulphonated oils).
Deodorant and antiperspirant.
Depilatory.
Eyebrow pencils.
Eyeshadow.
Eye wash (containing organic materials).
Face and hand lotion.
Face pack.
Face powder.
Hair dye and tint.
Hair lotion (nonalcoholic).
Hair oil.
Hair pomade.
Hair rinse.
Hair straightener.
Lip pomade.
Lipstick.
Lubricating cream.
Mascara.
Nail polish paste (containing no tin oxide).
Nail polish powder (containing no tin oxide).
Perfume.
Permanent waving lotion.
Powder, cream, paste and liquid (including blemish concealer).
Protective cream.
Rouge.
Shampoo (containing coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin).
Shaving cream, soap or liquid (containing coconut oil, alcohol or added glycerin).
Suntan preparation.
Theatrical makeup.
Toilet powder (including after-shave, bath, body, dusting and sachet powder, and talcum powder containing zinc or titanium oxide).
Toilet water.
Tooth cleanser (containing alcohol, glycerin, coconut oil derivatives, or wetting agents).
Waveset.

List III

(80 Percent of 1941 Quantity, 72 Percent of 1941 Marketable Units)

Aftershave lotion.
Astringent.
Bath milk.
Bath oil.
Bleach cream and lotion (including freckle remover).
Body rub.
Bubble bath.
Cleansing lotion (alcoholic).
Cuticle softener (containing sulphonated oils).
Eyelash curler.
Hair lacquer.
Hair lotion (alcoholic).
Lash and brow dyes.
Liquid lip color.
Mouthwash.
Nail bleach.
Nail enamel.
Nail enamel remover.
Nail polish paste (containing tin oxide).
Nail polish powder (containing tin oxide).
Plucking cream.
Skin freshener.
Tooth whitener.
Any other toiletry or cosmetic product not included in lists I and II above.

—V—

OPA Clarifies Retail Chain Ceiling Status

—Continued from page 3

ment results in wide variations among stores in the chain in ceiling prices on articles which were not carried in March.

Under the amendment, the management of a chain of retail stores operating with a fixed practice, which prevailed in March, of selling at "uniform or substantially uniform" prices for all members of the chain, or for all members in a particular area, may apply to the Retail Trade and Services Division of OPA at Washington for authorization to determine and use uniform maximum prices. These uniform maximum prices, however, may be applied onl yby members of the chain which have traditionally adhered to prices established by the central management.

If a chain operated on a one-price policy in March, Mr. Henderson said, its maximum prices, based on the highest prices in each store last March, are now uniform for articles in which all members of the chain dealt in the base period. The new procedure can not be used to alter these ceilings, Mr. Henderson added.

But if a member of a chain did not deal in a particular article in March, we have set up a procedure permitting the store to use the same ceiling price for this article as other members of the chain.

Furthermore, if the chain opens a new store, we are establishing a method of permitting the new store to use the same ceiling prices as other members of the same chain in the community, rather than establish a set of ceilings based on competing stores of the neighborhood, assuming again that the chain had a policy of uniform prices.

A chain of stores, as used in the amendment, means two or more stores under one ownership.

Allowing chain stores to continue a traditional policy of uniform pricing, Mr. Henderson said, will avoid a dislocation of the chain's merchandising policy and will enable the chain to continue to control the prices charged by its member stores. It will also emphasize the responsibility of the owner for the prices charged by the stores, thus simplifying enforcement of ceiling prices.

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Petroleum Products

Federal Subsidy, for Defraying East Coast's Increased Transportation Costs, Counted Upon to Save Situation for Eastern Refiners—Will Supersede Higher Price Ceilings

Chief among the developments affecting the petroleum and petroleum products industry within the past week has been the announcement by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, in his capacity as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that arrangements have been made whereby the Defense Supplies Corporation will defray the increased cost of transporting crude petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and the lighter hydrocarbons into the Eastern states with a subsidy to be supplied by the R.F.C., variously estimated at $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 yearly. This move on the part of the federal government bureaus, based on recommendations of the War and Navy Departments and OPA, with the approval of President Roosevelt, admittedly must be sequeled by a rescinding of OPA order of June 29, authorizing petroleum refiners in the Atlantic Coast States to raise their prices for gasoline 2½ cents a gallon and those for kerosene and light fuel oil 2 cents per gallon. But OPA officials are confident that the higher price ceilings granted four weeks ago will not be lowered immediately, inasmuch as the proposed subsidy is to apply only to future deficits incurred by the petroleum industry pool, so that these higher ceilings will have to be maintained until a deficit of about $38,000,000, already incurred by that pool, has been made up and until the mechanics of the federal payments have been put in working order.

Meanwhile, the Petroleum Industry War Council had contended that, even with the measures already taken to mobilize all available tankcar facilities and to expand deliveries with relocated pipelines, it would be impossible to meet even the minimum essential requirements of the East in the concluding quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1943, unless these transportation media were supplemented by a substantial movement of tank ships, averaging 300,000 barrels of oil, daily, from this time on.

The only price revision for the week has been a markup of one-eighth cent a gallon in the price of gasoline in the Oklahoma-Texas area.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Oklahoma-Texas, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, ⅛c. per gallon.

Reduced

None

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas. — Demand equalling supply. Movement only slightly restricted by allocations on naphthas having a mean boiling point of 330 degrees. Prices firmly held.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In moderately active request. Supply situation tightening. Market strong.

Lacquer Diluent. — War industries continuing to absorb bulk of offerings, with paint trade taking a fair-sized amount. Stocks rather light. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—In brisk inquiry. Supplies much reduced. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent. — Demand from normal consumers very active but war industries still getting major portion of offerings. Stocks limited.

Stoddard Solvent.—In good call. Supplies down. Prices strongly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Active demand noted. Stocks lowered. Movement to war industries brisk and paint trade takings also continuing large.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 17

Aromatic Naphthas.—Supplies limited, prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Material in restricted supply. Market steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—War needs taking much material. Tone strong.

Mineral Spirits.—Extensive demand, prices firm.

Rubber Solvent.—War needs heavy, market tight.

Stoddard Solvent.—Request active, prices strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Limited amounts available, quotations holding.

New Orleans—July 17

An active demand is reported for both solvents and diluents here. Stocks greatly diminished. Tone firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In brisk request. Supplies meager. Tone strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Keen buying interest shown by paint manufacturing industry. Offerings small. Prices well maintained.

San Francisco—July 17

Aromatic Naphthas.—Drastic revisions in marketing are posed as a result of the transportation situation and transcontinental shipments will probably be discontinued.

Lacquer Diluent.—Market is holding up in very fair shape.

Rubber Solvent.—Slow and rather quiet, comparatively.

Stoddard Solvent.—Cleaning trade is taking lots of stoddard.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Orders are fair.

Tulsa—July 17

With offerings greatly contracted and the demand growing brisker daily, the market for solvents and diluents here is constantly stiffening.

Lacquer Diluent.—In active request. Supplies tight. Prices firmly maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—Paint trade taking all it can get. Stocks much reduced. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent.—In brisk call. Supply situation tight. Prices steady.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Stocks small. Demand active. Tone firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Keen demand and diminishing supplies combining to strengthen market. A majority of refiners in Group 3 holding their stocks at 3c. while a few are asking up to 3½c. per gallon.

Heptanes.—Both laboratory and industrial grades in active request. Stocks greatly reduced. Prices strongly held.

Hexanes.—Supplies tight. Demand brisk. Market firm.

Octanes.—In good inquiry. Supply normal. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Active demand reported. Supplies inadequate. Tone firm.

Propane.—In keen request. Stocks light. Most refiners in Group 3 offering at 3¼c., but some holding out for 3¾c. per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 17

Butane.—Sellers in firm position, market tight.

Heptanes.—Call was good for various grades, prices firm.

Hexanes.—Call heavy, prices steady.

Octanes.—Material is scarce, market holding.

Pentanes.—Limited stocks, prices firm.

Propane.—Active demand, no price change.

San Francisco—July 17

Butane.—Demand continues to be in excess of the visible supply.

Propane.—Supply light. Demand good.

Tulsa—July 17

Most grades of the lighter hydrocarbons in active call here. Movement into

Superpowered Aviation Gasolines

Without diminishing their output of ordinary commercial grades of motor vehicle gasoline, even in the face of inadequate transportation facilities and rationing regulations in the Atlantic States, some of the leading refiners of petroleum in the East and Pacific coast territories are now devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the creation of superpowerful aviation gasoline for the nation's air forces. To date they have evolved several new processes for producing high octane blending ingredients derived from petroleum, which are proving of notable aid in the war effort by raising the potency of such gasoline to the n-th power.

The first announcement of discoveries along these lines was made about a month ago, when the Shell Oil Company revealed its preparedness for entering upon commercial production of a new high octane blending synthetic. Later it became known that this company had yielded its formula to WPB for use by others. Two other companies have already availed themselves of this privilege.

It has just been learned that the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana is producing a 100 octane aviation gasoline, in which the use of tetraethyl of lead has been reduced to a minimum while the Union Oil Company of California has also evolved a much more powerful aviation grade than it had hitherto produced. Still another process is now being heralded by a concern which claims to be creating an extraordinarily high powered aviation "gas" while also making butylene.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Made from the very finest Pennsylvania crude oil, PENN-DRAKE PETROLATUM is pure; resists oxidation, light and heat; is odorless and tasteless—and stays that way! These fine qualities give you extra sales features for *your* preparations—plus the comforting assurance that Penn-Drake Petrolatum in all its grades and colors is *always* uniform, dependable and permanent. Safeguard your quality—stabilize your production—by standardizing on PENN-DRAKE PETROLATUM.

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consuming channels brisk and sizeable. Stocks greatly lowered.

Butane.—Demand increasing. Supplies light. Tone steady.

Propane.—In fair request. Supplies light. Prices firmly held.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Crude scale material in active request. Stocks reduced. Tone strong.

Petrolatum. — In brisk demand. Supplies light. Tone firm.

White Mineral Oils.—Good inquiry noted. Stocks only moderate-sized. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 17

Paraffin.—Good call, market strong.

Petrolatums.—Active demand, prices firm.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery, WARREN, PA

White Mineral Oils.—Brisk interest, quotations steady.

San Francisco—July 17

Refiners of paraffin wax state their production is gradually increasing, month by month, but that they are still unable to fill the orders which keep coming in.

Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil. — Both light and heavy grades in active request. Supplies greatly reduced. Prices strongly maintained. On light fuel oils, higher price ceilings allowed on the Eastern seaboard by OPA will soon be lowered to levels prevailing prior to June 29, but compensation to Eastern refiners for increased transportation charges will be afforded by the new subsidy provided by the Defense Supplies Corporation through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Gasoline.—All grades in all refinery areas in brisk demand. Supplies being steadily lowered. U. S. motor gas in the Oklahoma-Texas region has been marked up ⅛c. per gallon in tanks, on an ex tax basis, making the revised quotation for 72-74 octane 5¾c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—In good request. Supplies light. The advance of 2c. per gallon, permitted by OPA June 29, will be lost when the new subsidy plan becomes effective.

Lubricating Oils.—In good demand. Stocks only moderate-sized. Prices unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 17

Gasoline.—Demand extensive. Market strong.

Kerosene.—Call brisk, and no price change.

Lubricating Oils.—Active interest, and prices firm.

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Butadiene Plant to Be Built By Shell to Cost $15,000,000

Shell Chemical Company plans the erection of a $15,000,000 butadiene plant in California. This is one of two such plants planned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in California.

Petroleum Industry P-98 Order Extended to July 31

The War Production Board has amended preference rating order P-98 providing priority assistance to the petroleum industry, and extended its effectiveness until July 31, 1942. The order was scheduled to expire at midnight tonight. In its amended form the order provides that suppliers who are also class I producers; that is, those companies using more than $5,000 worth of basic metals in a quarter and are therefore required to apply under the Production Requirements Plan, may not extend preference ratings except under PRP or the interim procedure prescribed by Priorities Regulation No. 11.

The order was also amended to provide that the preference ratings which its assigns may be extended only in conformity with the uniform method prescribed by Priorities Regulation No. 3. The order and all transactions which it covers are made specifically subject to the applicable provisions of all priorities regulations issued by the Director of Industry Operations.

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Paraffin Wax Price Ceiling Exceptions Grant

Two producers of refined paraffin wax, the Paragon Products Corporation of Oshkosh, Wis. and Paragon Wax Refining, Inc., of San Francisco, have been granted permission to sell their products slightly in excess of the maximum prices established for paraffin wax in revised price schedule No. 42.

The Paragon Products Corporation is granted authority to increase its prices one-half a cent per pound and Paragon Wax Refining, Inc., one cent per pound. The announcement was made in amendment No. 2 to revised price schedule No. 42 Wax and became effective today.

These two companies are not equipped to produce fully refined wax from paraffinic petroleum crude oils, as are nearly all the other producers of fully refined paraffin wax, and use the more expensive process of refining crude scale wax. Because of smaller production and the cost of transportation of crude scale wax to their plants, these concerns cannot manufacture fully refined wax as cheaply as the majority of manufacturers.

- - -—V-- - -—

Shell Oil Sales Head Commissioned Army Captain

W. H. Eaton, jr., general sales manager for Shell Oil Company, on military leave of absence, has been commissioned a captain with flying status in the Army Air Corps and is stationed at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. He joined Shell seven years ago.

- - -—V-- - -—

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Output Up 48 Percent

Liquefied petroleum gases sales in 1941 totaled 462,852,000 gallons, compared with 313,456,000 gallons in 1940.

	1941.	1940.
Butane	112,244,000	77,056,000
Propane	126,969,000	100,216,000
Butane-Propane Mixture	219,252,000	123,348,000
Pentane	4,387,000	3,836,000

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Hedden to Assist F.B. Dow

OPD Washington Bureau

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, has announced the appointment of Walter P. Hedden, of New Rochelle, N. Y., as consultant to Fayette B. Dow, director of the division of pipelines, tankers, tank-cars, and tank trucks. Mr. Hedden has been associated with the Port of New York Authority since 1922.

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Anderson Heads Fuel Rationing

OPD Washington Bureau
July 7, 1942

Appointment of Arthur B. Anderson, director of the Minnesota State Petroleum Division, as a special assistant to Joel Dean, chief of OPA Fuel Rationing Division, has been announced by Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator. Mr. Anderson is on leave of absence from his Minnesota position. He will be a liaison officer between OPA and State gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline rationed area.

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Fertilizer Materials

Chemical Nitrogens Cut Down and Organics Substituted in Mixtures Whenever Possible—New Orders Taken for Sulphate Of Ammonia as WPB Makes Allocations

The problem of providing enough nitrogenous material to maintain the nation's farm lands, orchards and vineyards at a maximum of productive efficiency throughout the ensuing year has been receiving further intensified consideration in the fertilizer industry within the past week. While eager to conform to the requests of WPB and other federal government agencies in omitting chemical nitrogen from mixed fertilizers for use on fall crops of small grains, and in cutting down its use in all other possible directions, leading exponents of the trade have endeavored to arrange for supplying the agriculturists whose crops imperatively require it with as much natural and synthetic nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia as can be released for their use on WPB allocations. Wherever feasible, however, the industry is having recourse to the organic nitrogenates, particularly oil seed, nut and bean meal, and especially cottonseed, castor bean, soybean and peanut meals, as substitutes for chemical nitrogen materials. There is also a more extensive use of potash and superphosphate, both of which are still free of restrictions and are expected to continue in normal supply.

Having completed its study of the reports made by fertilizer manufacturers on their nitrogen takings during the past year, WPB has made allocations on sulphate of ammonia. Armed with their notices of these allocations, these manufacturers have placed a sizable volume of orders with the leading producers, and the latter have released shipments on contracts taken in June, hitherto held up by WPB's demands for reports on the trade's requirements. The sulphate of ammonia allocations have been based in each instance on the amount of nitrogen which the applying manufacturers received last year. But formal announcement of the price schedule on sulphate of ammonia for the ensuing season has continued to be held up by efforts of the producers to obtain from OPA some allowance for their increased freight costs. Hence, new business is being booked on a basis of prices to be named when OPA reaches a decision on this score—presumably within the next few days. The only important price revision in the market during the week has been a sharp markup in the quotation for high-grade dried blood in Chicago.

Nitrogenates

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Texas hull material in fair supply and brisk request. Price steady at $1 per unit-ton for 32-36 percent potash, in bags, delivered. Cottonseed meal firmly held at $37 per ton for 8 percent, at Southeast points.

Cyanamid.—Domestic product still moving on large scale into war industries. Supply available for fertilizer trade light. Prices unchanged.

Dried Blood.—Stock feed buyers have been bidding against each other for available stocks of high-grade, ground, 16-17 percent material in Chicago, with the result that the packers, there, have restored the price of this grade to a basis of $5.75 per unit-ton, in bulk, f.o.b., Chicago—a level 25 cents above that at which sales had recently been made. Further sales of imported material have been recorded at $5.45 per unit-ton, in bags, c.i.f., ports of shipment.

Nitrate of Soda.—Domestic synthetic material continues to move steadily into war industries for the most part, with only small supplies available for fertilizer purposes, subject to allocation. Prices remain unchanged on the basis of f.o.b., cars, at producers' plant in Virginia. Chilean nitrate interests are booking orders at the June price levels for the remainder of the current month.

Peanut Meal.—Supply situation growing tight as government-held stocks of peanuts is nearing exhaustion. Demand brisk, inspired by recognition that this material is selling at less per unit of nitrogen than cottonseed meal. Quotation on 45 percent protein, $36 per ton at Alabama-Georgia points

Sulphate of Ammonia.—WPB has announced allocations to fertilizer manufacturers, based on the amount of nitrogen which these interests received last year, as revealed in their reports recently submitted to that federal government bureau. These allotments range from 43 to 150 percent of the 1941-1942 sulphate of ammonia takings of these interests. As the new season's price schedule has not yet been officially announced by the producers of this material, pending the conclusion of their negotiations with OPA, for some allowance for increased transportation costs, new orders are being booked on a basis of the prices which will be named when a decision is reached in the OPA proceedings. Estimates on by-product cokeoven operations for the week ended July 11 indicate production of 36,927,760 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from this source.

Tankage.—Additional sales of high-grade feeding materials have been made within the week in Chicago, mostly at the celing prices, based on ammonia content, but with some transactions recorded on the basis of protein content.

—*Continued on page 71*

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, high-grade, ground, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.7	69.1

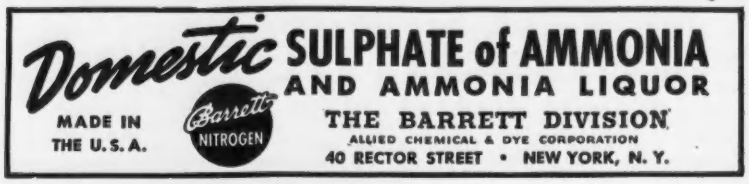
Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Superphosphate's Expanding Use

Exceptional interest is being manifested throughout the fertilizer industry in the placing by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency of orders for a total of 430,000 tons of superphosphate, to be distributed among farmers in thirty-eight states, as the awarding of these contracts is focusing attention anew upon the vast quantities of this highly efficient fertilizer material already donated by AAA together with lime in furtherance of the soil conservation program and the almost uninterruptedly rising curve of superphosphate production, charted within the past three years.

In a report just issued by AAA it is shown that farmers cooperating with this agency of the Department of Agriculture in soil-building practices used three times as much 20 percent superphosphate last year as in the previous year. The amount thus employed by them in 1941 aggregated 504,576 tons. American agriculturalists also utilized last year 112,275 tons of triple-superphosphate, — somewhat less than in the preceding year, because of a heavy diversion of supplies under lend-lease operations. These tonnage totals represented about 90 percent of all available phosphate used by farmers under AAA's 1941 soil conservation program.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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FMC

WAR MAKES IT VITAL TO USE READY REBUILT EQUIPMENT

Factories turning out new machines, tools and equipment, now announce as a matter of course, delivery dates from sixteen weeks to a year and sometimes more.

In very rare cases can delivery be made or promised in the ordinary short period of time.

However, wise buyers of equipment have tapped a rich source of ready-to-roll units, the rebuilt machinery field.

The First Machinery Corp. offers a tremendous source in stock-on-hand and several thousand listings of equipment available, still on location in plants where originally used. Call on us. It is very likely we can supply the unit you require.

CURRENT OFFERINGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

1—Struthers Wells, triple effect Evaporator.
2—Bonnet direct heat Dryers, 6′ x 65′.
2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5′ x 30′.
1—Tolhurst Centrifugal Extractor, monel basket, rubber lined curb.
1—36″ copper Column, 33′ high.
65—Copper steam jacketed Kettles, ranging from 15-gal. to 500-gal.
2—300-gal. and two 150-gal. alum. steam jckted. Kettles.
2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3′ x 5′, with Generator.
Glass lined Tanks, jckted., from 125-gal. to 300-gal.; unjckted., from 50-gal. to 1,000-gal.
Raymond Mills, one 00, one 0000, one 2-roll high side Mill.
4—Rotex Sifters, #7, size 40″ x 84″.
1—Pfaudler 6′ glass lined jckted. Evaporating Dish.
2—35-gal. glass lined unjckted. Vacuum Pans., agit.
1—J. H. Day Mogul Mixer, 100-gal.
1—Sperry 42″ x 42″, 57 plate cast iron Filterpress.
2—6′ x 30′ Galland and Henning Tubular steam Dryers.
1—Louisville Dewatering Press, 4 roll with 5 h.p. motor.
1—Colton automatic Pill machine, #0.
1—Colton #4 single punch Tablet Machine.
3—Colton #2 Rotary Tablet Machines and 1 Colton #3.
1—Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Machine.
1—Colton Mass Mixer.
2—Colton Granulators.
Dry Mixers, 600 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 1,500 lbs., and 3,000 lbs.
2—Stainless steel horizontal truck type Tanks, cap. 2,100 gal, overall length 15′.
1—Set of large Cooling Rolls, 30″ x 72″, cap. 5,000 lbs.
19—Devine, Worthington, Blake and Knowles Vacuum Pumps, 70 CFM to 800 CFM.
6—Buhrstone lined 6 x 6 Pebble Mills.
3—14,000-gal steel storage Tanks, welded, horizontal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, 150-gal., Vac. cover.
1—W. & P. unjckted. 200-gal. mixer.

Send for Full Details and Quotes

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

FMC

9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS desired—Established corporation, engaged pharmaceutical line, skilled personnel including physician, possessing capital over $50,000, desires exclusive distribution rights, well-known, outstanding pharmaceutical products. Only replies concerning established products considered. BOX 877, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

IN STOCK: Colton No. 4 Worm Type Tube Filler; Stokes No. 70 Tube Closing & Crimping Machine; Stokes & Smith Models "G" & "F" Powder Filler; Glass lined Tanks, Mixers; Portable Agitators; Disc Filters. What have you for sale? Machinery & Equipment Corp., 59 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 854, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Two used glass lined, acid resisting, storage tanks, 100 gallon working capacity. Also one used glass lined, acid resisting, steam jacketed, kettle 100 gallon working capacity, able to stand 80 lbs. live steam pressure. Address BOX 878, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

INSECTICIDE CORP. OF AMERICA
Medina, N. Y.

MAIN ITEMS: RAYMOND NO. 1 PULVERIZER, MOTOR DRIVEN; 12″ AND 24″ FILTER PRESSES; 3—MIKRO PULVERIZERS; 7—DRYER TRUCKS; SCHUTZ O'NEILL 20″ PULVERIZER; DAY 1,000 LB. MIXER AND SIFTER; 2—7,000 GAL. STEEL MIXING TANKS; 4—STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 10′ x 18′, 10′ x 30′, 20′ x 20′; PIPE, VALVES, PUMPS, OFFICE FURNITURE, LABORATORY, ETC. SEND FOR BULLETIN. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—Ramond 5 Roll, High Side Roller Mill, late design
1—Rotary Kiln, 8′ x 95′, ½″ shell
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator, 525 sq. ft. surface
1—Hersey 5′ x25′ Indirect Heat Dryer
2—7′ diameter Vacuum Crystallizers
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller
1—Devine No. 27 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves, 59″ x 78″
2—Rubber lined Tanks 42″ x 60″
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank 46″ x 30″
1—Tablet Machine, 1½″ die
13—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2″
1—Jewel Filtration Plant, 500 gpm
1—Rotary Continuous Filler 6′ x 4′4″
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills
1—Ball Mill 6′ x 4′
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4′ x 8′
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer
2—Jaw Crushers 6″ x 9″, 9″ x 15″
4—Storage Tanks, 6000 to 10,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill
2—Day Imperial No. 50 Mixers, Jacketed, 75 gallon working capacity
1—Day Cincinatus 100 gal. Mixer
4—Rotex Screens, 20″ x 40″ to 40″ x 84″, single, double and triple deck
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer
1—Elyria 100 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan, agitated
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 3′ x 8′
5—Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles, 200 to 500 gals.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
6—Sharpes No. 6 Clarifiers
1—Hardinge 3′ x 8″ Ball Mill
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26″ to 60″
22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2000 lbs.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals., agitated and non-agitated
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10, 12
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12″ to 42″
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier
12—Glass Lined Tanks, 50 to 1000 gals.
4—Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear and piston type

TABLET MACHINE—SCREENS—PUMPS—CONVEYORS—FILLING AND PACKAGING EQUIPMENT—SINGLE AND MULTIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATORS—DRYERS, ETC.

Send for our circulars and bulletins. Your inquiries solicited. We buy your surplus machinery—from single items to complete plants.

BRILL Equipment Corp.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Facilities Wanted

SEEKING CHEMICAL plant capable assuming sub-contract for reduction of nitrobenzene into aniline. State location plant, facilities, and area. Proposition probably for duration of war. BOX 869, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

CONCRETE FACTORY, modern two-story, fireproof, 52,000 sq. ft. floor space, concrete floors, drains, main floor has 18 ft. headroom, two 150 H.P. high pressure boilers, elevator, unrestricted district Manhattan. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, COrtland 7-9377.

Materials Offered

HISTIDINE, HISTAMINE, and their salts. Constant source of chemically pure products; also acetophenetidin, pure after August 15th. BOX 876, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

READY FOR WORK!

DAY 12″ x 32″-3 roll mill—M.D.
BUFLOVAK Bronze Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24″ x 20″
CAST STEEL AUTOCLAVE—300 gal.
LEAD LINED TANKS and SULPHONATORS, 300 to 1500 gal.
SHARPLES SUPER CENTRIFUGES
DAY Dry Mixers—400, 600 and 1200 lbs. M. D.
STURTEVANT Ring Roll Mill
What have you for sale?

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

Positions Vacant

CHEMICAL ENGINEER wanted, experienced in production of aniline. State experience, salary. BOX 868, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MEDIUM SIZED ink plant on Eastern Seaboard has position as assistant superintendent. Applicant must be familiar with production and roller mill operation; good color matcher and all-around formulation in letterpress and offset inks. Please give full particulars in application—age, experience, draft status, etc. BOX 870; Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED RAW material and chemical salesman wanted for metropolitan Chicago area by manufacturers' agent. Commission. State experience and materials sold. Number of customers will be turned over immediately. BOX 872, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RELIABLE EXPORT organization wants experienced export man, specializing in chemicals on a profit-sharing basis. BOX 873, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page* 71

LIQUIDATING

AMERICAN PIGMENT COMPANY
CRANFORD, N. J.

1—Paterson 7 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in.—Silex
2—Paterson 4 ft. x 5 ft.—Silex
1—Abbe 4 ft. x 6 ft.—Porcelain
Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
Centrifugal Extractor
Hammer Mills Pulverizers
Centrifugal Pumps
10 New Storage Tanks
300 New Silex Blocks
Ovens Dryers Enameled Pans

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

★ **Fighting Against Time—** ★
Beating All Past Records

CONSOLIDATED
GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

SELECTED ITEMS

1—Proctor & Schwartz 24-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 4166 sq. ft. tray service. Can be split into 2—12 truck Units.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1—5x30 ft.; 1—5x25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 15, 500 gal. jacketed, type VIM, Class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, Class BB; other sizes.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

Only a Partial Listing. **Send Us Your Inquiries.**

ANOTHER "CONSOLIDATED"

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Large Manufacturer of Pharmaceuticals, Food and Chemicals
(name withheld by request) **located at Buffalo, N.Y.**

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—Pneumatic Scale 2-stage STRAIGHT LINE FILLER AND WEIGHER, and Pneumatic Scale CAPPING MACHINE, complete with conveyors and motor.
1—Gedge Gray 400-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXER AND SIFTER.
1—Karl Kiefer rotary gear-type portable VISCO FILLING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary 72-spout BOTTLE WASHER, m.d.
1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—20-gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—150 gal. glass lined JACKETED TANK, with agitator.
1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24″ dia. x 18″ straight side, 12″ cone, with bottom outlet.
1—80 gal. COPPER STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, with Agitator.
2—80 gal. VULCAN COPPER MIXING TANKS, on trucks, with agitators.
5—15 gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS with stands.
2—300-gal. VULCAN COPPER TANKS, on trucks.
4—125-gal. COPPER STORAGE TANKS, on trucks.
2—9″x18″ Noye 4-roller Mills.

68 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

2—Noye 6 roll SPICE GRINDING MILLS.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLING MACHINE, with 20′ conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

Send Us Your Inquiries

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 70*

Positions Vacant

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST with executive ability to direct research and control laboratory of an established, ethical, pharmaceutical company. Must have M.A. degree and Ph.D. preferred. Applicant should be forty-five years or over. BOX 874, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED FACTORY manager artificial leather plant. Knowledge of chemistry an asset. Give full particulars. BOX 879, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WELL RATED manufacturer of industrial finishes has one territory open in Indiana for established sales representative. We have complete line of lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, stains, including materials for government specifications. Give age, experience and complete details in letter to BOX 875, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—MALE:—Analytical and Research. Experienced in waxes, soaps and polishes. Capable of developing formula to meet government specifications and industrial products. Take charge of laboratory with progressive manufacturer. Modern equipment. Splendid opportunity. Replies treated in strictest confidence. BOX 880, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Flax Institute Sees Sizable 1942 Crop

Enthusiasm over the outlook for the 1942 flaxseed crop has been heightened by the July government report which points to the record-breaking yield of 41,592,000 bushels. Flax Institute officials traveling through the producing areas of the Northwest have found generally favorable conditions as the plant is in the bloom and boll stage in Southern areas.

Satisfactory conditions exist in all except the most northerly regions where delayed planting was being pushed by optimistc growers who were inclined to "take a chance." The larger percentage of the fields are weed-free, despite a season which has been favorable to weed development. Early planting has been sold to the flax producer as a definite part of his planting technique and this is shown by the condition of the fields all through the southern Minnesota territory.

It is conceded that Minnesota will produce a good crop unless some entirely unforeseen condition develops to kill the crop. Moisture conditions were excellent during the early months of the year and the crop got off to a good start in the important producing areas.

Reports that leaf rust was becoming prevalent caused some apprehension regarding later sown seed but competent crop experts minimize the danger to large areas in the southern portion of the flax belt because early sown seed is sufficiently advanced to be more or less free from severe damage. Cool and rainy weather delayed growth to some extent but gave the plant a strong and rugged root structure that will go a long way in carrying it through hot weather.

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

F. J. STOKES 3' x 15' ROTARY VAC. DRYER, COMPLETE WITH DUST FILTER, COMBINATION SURFACE CONDENSER & RECEIVER & VAC. PUMP.

1—Devine 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—32" x 32" Iron Filter Presses.
2—Gehnrich Gas Fired Indirect Heated Atmos. Dryers and Ovens.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 5, No. 7 and No. 8.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Press 18" to 36" sq.
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, Jack.
2—J. H. Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, Unjacketed.
6—Varnish Kettles, up to 200 gals.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
3—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
10—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Powder Mixers,100 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
18—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 10,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals., some agitated.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Jeffrey 24" x18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
6—Williams & Jay Bee B.B. Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22" Attrition Mill.
1—Link Belt 75' Slat Conveyor.
1—Stedman 42" Ball Bearing Disintegrator.
15—Electric Agitators, ⅛ to 10 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only partial listing. Write for complete bulletins. We buy your surplus machinery.

STEIN EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Department E
426 Broome St., New York City

Fertilizer Materials

—*Continued from page 69*

Potashes

Domestic producers report having sold virtually all their output of muriate and manure salt on contracts covering the new fiscal year. Sulphate continues to move steadily into consuming channels, including potash-magnesia, at previously recorded price levels.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In fair request. Domestic in light supply. Prices unaltered.

Phosphate Rock.—Both Florida pebble and Tennessee rock in moderate request. Supplies normal. Tone steady.

Superphosphate.—In brisk demand. Interest in this material centers upon the awarding of contracts by AAA on 350,000 tons of 18, 19 or 20 percent superphosphate and on 80,000 tons of a mixture designated as 0-14-14, containing no nitrogen and 14 percent each of phosphorci acid and potash, for use as grants-of-aid in AAA's soil conservation program. Bids on these lots, running to a total of 560,000 tons of superphosphate and 123,000 tons of the 0-14-14 mixture, were opened July 6. Some of the bids submitted to TVA for superphosphate for use in the AAA's program indicate $14 to $15 per ton, Southeastern points.

Chemical Salesmen's Golf Won by C. Alexander

Charles F. Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, Inc., captured the low gross prize at the second golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Indlstry, held at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., July 14. Mr. Alexander also carried away the $25 war bond door prize. Other winners, the prizes being in the form of war savings stamps, follow:—

C. F. Alexander

Flight A, low gross, Chas. F. Alexander, Seldner & Enequist, Inc.; flight B, low gross, S. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Son; flight C, low gross, Wm. Mullen, Eastern Industries, Inc.; flight A, low net, Lyman Lloyd, Alex. C. Ferguson Company; flight B, low net, George Garland, The Barrett Company; flight C, low net, George F. Smith.

Guest, low gross, J. B. Eakins; guest, low net, W. Berry.

Members kickers, Leon Miller, The Barrett Company; C. W. Frost, Prior Chemical Company; V. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company; guest kickers, E. R. Eglestein; high gross, J. R. Fisher, Millmaster Chemical Company.

Door prize, Chas. F. Alexander, Seldner & Enequist, Inc.

Fluorspar Price Set

Navajo Fluorspar Mines, Grants, N. M., has been granted authority by the Office of Price Administration to sell crude fluorspar or having a 70 percent CaF$_2$ content on a dry basis at a maximum price of $10 per ton f.o.b. Grants, N. M.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: June

	P.C. of	Equivalent tons						
		June			P.C. of	July-June		
	1941	1942	1941	1940	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Virginia	105	9,685	9,246	9,289	104	416,231	400,047	396,772
North Carolina	174	35,161	20,176	32,852	109	1,194,175	1,095,327	1,084,721
South Carolina	81	14,040	17,352	16,250	93	659,412	712,115	678,449
Georgia	231	16,669	7,224	14,210	99	788,111	793,601	736,836
Florida	116	33,396	28,714	28,200	113	689,073	612,230	582,667
Alabama	230	13,550	5,900	7,050	99	571,350	578,050	576,350
Mississippi	110	10,711	9,750	9,675	98	333,976	342,455	345,010
Tennessee	288	4,752	1,648	2,040	110	163,064	148,387	135,112
Arkansas	307	2,300	750	300	118	140,950	119,650	102,600
Louisiana	312	5,550	1,780	1,350	99	168,986	171,474	169,673
Texas	172	1,915	1,114	325	100	133,608	133,354	116,758
Oklahoma	...	.....		120	16	106	11,386	10,790	6,872
Total, South	142	147,729	103,774	121,557	103	5,270,322	5,117,480	4,931,520
Indiana	...	1,587	35,354	18,300	99	342,355	345,264	299,213
Illinois	149	112	75	37	127	78,838	62,101	50,079
Kentucky	50	2,148	4,325	9,021	113	140,736	124,799	123,715
Missouri	...	2,916	20	20	89	86,511	97,701	73,044
Kansas	...	5,028	.....	55	96	19,910	20,786	15,624
Total Midwest	30	11,791	39,774	27,433	103	668,350	650,651	561,675
Grand total	111	159,520	143,548	148,990	103	5,938,672	5,768,131	5,493,495

Sulphur and Pyrites

Domestic crude sulphur continues to flow chiefly to the war industries with relatively small quantities moving into normal consuming channels at unchanged prices. Spanish pyrites still unavailable.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 17

Superphosphate. — New commercial prices awaited. Bids on AAA business indicate $14 to $15 per ton, Southeast ern points. Market nominal.

Nitrate of Soda.—Price unchanged. Close market.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Allocated OPA prices awaited.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade. Southeast, $37 per ton.

Nitrogenous Tankage.—Limited amount $3 per unit. Midwest.

Baltimore—July 17

Fish Scrap.—The menhaden catch thus far has been too small to encourage a belief that the business already booked can be taken care of, and the fishing companies are loth to assume any further commitments. Off the North Atlantic coasts there is the danger of raids by submarines to keep the vessels inshore. Moreover, the government has already taken over some of the craft for patrol duty and there are reports that further withdrawals may be made. The fishermen down the lower Chesapeake Bay have talked of urging the opening of the upper bay to the craft, but so far no reply has been obtained, and the season is now well advanced. Such sales of scrap as may be made are held down to ceilings, that vary with the protein content of the material.

Superphosphate.—The demand of this product is affected by seasonal influences, with the movement at present not active, and with the market held at the ceilings, which range from $9.60 per ton for run of pile, to $10.10 for 16 percent flat, and to $12.75 per ton for 20 percent supplies, with triple superphosphate 85c. per unit.

Chicago—July 17

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, unground, $5.37; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

International Minerals Names A.N. Into Sales Manager

A. Norman Into has been named sales manager of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. He started his business career, following his graduation from Yale University and Sheffield School of Scientific Administrative Engineering, with the American Cyanamid Company, subsequently being placed in charge of exports. He later was with the Dorr Company, and early this year resigned from the General Chemical after ten years, where he was assistant to the general sales manager, to join International Minerals.

STOCKPILING SULPHUR

The Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board has urged sulphur consumers to build up reserve supplies at their plants so that possible transportation tie-ups in the future will not halt their operations.

The Director of Industry Operations has issued General Inventory Order M-132 to make such stockpiling possible. The Order relaxes Priorities Regulation No. 1 to permit deliveries of sulphur in excess of a practical minimum working inventory. Under M-132, no restrictions are placed upon deliveries or acceptances of sulphur from a primary producer.

At our mines at Port Sulphur, La., and Freeport, Tex., we have ample production and stocks to meet today's sulphur needs. Experience gained during more than a quarter century of operation assures our customers the utmost in speedy, dependable service.

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY
122 East 42nd Street New York City

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

BERYL ORE—2,222 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co
BONES—688 bgs, Rogers Manufacturing Co
CARDAMOM—36 cs, 3,600 lbs, S B Penick & Co
18 cs, 1,800 lbs, East India Trade Co
30 cs, 3,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
30 cs, 3,000 lbs, W E Martin
40 cs, 4,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, National City Bank
CAROA FIBER—205 bdls, H W Peabody & Co
CASEIN—409 bgs, 53,170 lbs, The Borden Co
CASTOR BEANS—3,387 bgs, 508,050 lbs, National City Bank
25,042 bgs, 3,753,300 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
5,087 bgs, 763,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
8,872 bgs, 1,330,800 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
CELERY SEED—90 bgs, Continental Spice Co
90 bgs, W E Martin
COTTON RESIDUE—87 bls, Charles Comiter Co
118 bls, Chase National Bank
COTTONSEED MEAL—13,200 bgs, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co
CREAM OF TARTAR—84 bgs, Korody & Co
CUMIN SEED—66 bgs, 7,260 lbs, American Meshed Fur Co
DIVI DIVI—3,807 bgs, 380,700 lbs, Mecke & Co
DRUGS—6 cs, D F Young, Inc
FENNEL SEED—344 bgs, 37,840 lbs, Evans Coffee Co
207 bgs, 22,770 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FIRE CLAY—240 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co
FLEASEED—593 bgs, S B Penick & Co
108 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
HUSK—793 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
131 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
532 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
390 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
1,028 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GLUE BONE SHEET—753 bgs, First National Bank
GLUESTOCK—272 bls, First National Bank
GUM, INSOLUBLE—1,363 bgs, E Meer & Co
KARAYA—133 bgs, 21,280 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
466 bgs, 74,560 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
OLIBANUM—40 cs
TRAGACANTH—5,098 bgs, E Meer & Co
HAIR—4 bls
GOAT—165 bls, N Wagman Co
163 bls, American Textile & Manufacturing Co
VEGETABLE—192 bls, A Lorraine Fiber Mills, Inc
HENNA LEAVES—86 bgs, 17,200 lbs, American Meshed Fur Co
HUSK—9 bls, Irving Trust Co
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, 550 lbs, S B Penick & Co
8 bgs, 880 lbs, Richard D Heinz
KAMALA, PWD—37 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
40 bgs, H H Rosenthal & Co
LARD, EDIBLE—79 cks, Willets & Co
LINSEED CAKE—100 bgs, Chapal Donner Corp
MANGANESE ORE—3,200 tons, E J Lavino & Co
MANIOC FLOUR—1 cs, North American Trading Co
4,231 bgs, 635,400 lbs, Java American Export Co
368 bgs, 55,200 lbs, Perkins Glue Co
1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co
1,410 bgs, 211,500 lbs, H E Botzow, Inc
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs
MATE—798½ cs, 220½ bbls, Institute Nacional Do Mate
15 bbls, Grace National Bank
MEDICINAL PREP—13 cs, E Fougera & Co
4 cs, American Express Co
MICA—474 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
100 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
BLOCK—30 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
FILM—37 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
SPLITTINGS—300 cs, Mica Insulator Co
646 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
MILK, PWD—100 cs, Nestles Milk Products
MYROBALANS—3,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
923 bgs, The Tannin Corp
CRUSHED—1,264 bgs, Barkey Import Co
OIL—264 dms, Tradesmen National Bank & Trust Co
25 dms,
CASHEW SHELL—99 dms, Orchardson Co
CASTOR, UNREFD—5 dms, Banque Canadiense Nationale
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—233 bls, John Powell & Co
50 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,223 bgs, 626,760 lbs, The Tannin Corp
8,500 bgs, 1,020,000 lbs, International Product Corp
10,126 bgs, 1,215,120 lbs
QUINCE SEED—95 bgs, E Meer & Co
ROCK CRYSTALS—400 cs, American Gem & Pearl Co
58 cs, Pan-American Trade Development Co
SESAME SEED—444 bgs, 66,600 lbs, S B Penick & Co
24 bgs, 3,600 lbs, Bank of Toronto
34 bgs, 5,100 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co
624 bgs, 93,600 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
182 bgs, 27,300 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
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135 bgs, 20,250 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
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SEEDLAC—3,156 bgs, 517,584 lbs, Mac Lac Co
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TANKAGE—5,000 bgs
TALLOW—1,620 cks, Swift & Co
1,30 cks, Armour & Co
3,276 cks
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1,400 bgs, 210,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co
MEAL—1 bg, Marcus Rothschild & Co
2,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
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—V—

Baltimore Imports

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GUM, ARABIC—12,450 bls
MANGANESE ORE—27,000 tons

—V—

Philadelphia Imports

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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,048 bgs, The Tannin Corp
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Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Photographic Equipment: — Photographic films and plates; projectors for slides, films or pictures, except those designed exclusively for industrial or professional photographers' use has been added to the Canadian tariff schedule including cameras at the rate of 25 percent.

Soybeans:—Algeria has prohibited the sale of soya beans for consumption.

Tartar:—An inter-trade group for tartar and tartarous products has been established in France to balance resources and needs, organize and control production, and regulate prices and sales.

Vanilla:—The exceptional war tax on vanilla exported from Reunion, established by orders of October 30, 1941, has been abolished.

Zinc:—Canadian Metals Controller has restricted the use of zinc, except for essential purposes where no adequate substitutes are available.

—V—

Ship Stowage Manual Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedures which will assist maximum utilization of ship cargo space, minimize damage, and facilitate loading and discharge of cargoes are contained in a manual titled "Modern Ship Stowage," published by the Department of Commerce. The manual describes modern and efficient methods of receiving and handling cargo at the ocean terminal, and follows every movement of the cargo until it is stowed in the vessel's hold. "Modern Ship Stowage" is priced at $1.50 and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Insecticide Demand And Outlook

—Continued from page 7

fungicides. The introduction of a new material does not result in a decreased use of older materials; rather, the use of the old materials increases along with the new. Calcium arsenate, which was first put on the market about 1915, did not replace lead arsenate, which is used on a larger scale than ever. The introduction of rotenone-bearing dusts in 1930 replaced arsenicals on some crops, for example, cauliflower, and nicotine to some extent for the control of the pea aphid, but the present demand for both arsenicals and nicotine is the highest on record. The use of all materials for pest control has increased to a startling extent during the past twenty years and will increase still more.

When the consumption of insecticides is figured on a basis of pounds per acre and total crop acreage, it is seen that the amount used is very small in comparison with potential use. For example, for the control of the boll weevil calcium arsenate is recommended at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre applied three or more times. In 1940 there were in cultivation in the United States 24,871,000 acres of cotton, which would require a minimum of 3x4x24,871,000=298,452,000 pounds of calcium arsenate if the entire acreage were dusted. However, the application of insecticides to the entire acreage of a crop is seldom necessary or economical. This amount of calcium arsenate is over four times the maximum ever produced—70,000,000 pounds. Obviously there is not enough insecticide even for the minimum dosage on one crop.

This calculation shows that the potential market for insecticides is much greater than the actual one at present and that in the future the consumpion of all insecticides will undoubtedly exceed present figures.

Vegetable Insecticides

Organic insecticides may be derived from plants or they may be synthetic products. Examples of the former class are nicotine from tobacco, rotenone from derris, cube, and timbo, and the pyrethrins from pyrethrum flowers. Many other plant principles have given promising results when tested upon certain species of insects, and some of these will doubtless come into large scale use.

The Amur cork tree, *Phellodendron amurense*, a native of Manchuria, bears fruit that contains a principle effective as a stomach poison against certain lepidopterous larvae. This tree will grom in North America.

The thundergod vine, *Tripterygium wilfordii*, a native of China, also grows well in North America. This plant contains an alkaloid which has proved to be the most powerful poison ever tested upon codling moth larvae.

The cucaracha plant, *Haplophyton cimicidum*, a native of northern Mexico, is reputed to be an effective insecticide for combating household pests. The active principles of this plant have not been identified.

The tree tobacco, *Nicotiana glauca*, contains an alkaloid called anabasine which is four or five times as toxic as nicotine when sprayed upon the bean aphid, *Aphis rumicis*. This species of *Nicotiana* grows wild in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States.

The outlook for growing insecticidal plants in Mexico, Central America, and South America appears especially bright. Lonchocarpus, derris, tephrosia, and other leguminous plants that contain rotenone can be grown in tropical countries. In 1940 the United States imported 6,500,000 pounds of rotenone-bearing roots. The present potential market is at least 30,000,000 pounds—a market which is bound to expand.

Pyrethrum flowers, of which the United States imported 20,000,000 pounds in 1937, should grow well in the high plateaus of Mexico. At present almost the entire world production is grown at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet in eastern Africa.

Synthetic Organic Insecticides

Synthetic insecticides now assume greater importance than ever before. Our principal plant insecticides—rotenone and the pyrethrins—are imported from tropical countries many thousands of miles distant. The fall of Singapore cut off half of our rotenone supply and it will take two years for Peru and Brazil to increase their plantings sufficient to replace this loss. Pyrethrum flowers are now coming from East Africa but there is no assurance that shipping from that part of the world will not be curtailed. Synthetics which can be made in North America from North American raw materials, such as barbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, are the ideal insecticides.

The synthesis and testing of organic compounds as insecticides has been an important activity of the United States Department of Agriculture since 1932. During this time about three thousand materials have been prepared and tested against a great variety of insects. When tests in the laboratory indicate that a compound has insecticidal properties, more extensive tests, including field tests, are made to evaluate the compound in the natural environment of the insect. Observations are recorded as to the effect of the compound upon the foliage of plants; and material is sent to pharmacologists for testing, since the object of all this work is to develop new insecticides that are less hazardous to man than the present widely used arsenicals and fluorine compounds.

A few of the more promising synthetic insecticides that have been developed according to this plan are the following:—

Phenothiazin.—Laboratory tests indicated that the compound not only was more toxic than rotenone to mosquito larvae, but was fully as effective as lead arsenate in controlling codling moth larvae. It has also been found to be toxic to the tent caterpillar, the Mexican bean beetle, the grape-berry moth, the European cornborer, the screwworm, and several other insects of economic importance. Phenothiazin also has fungicidal value especially against apple scab, and has proved to be the most useful anthelmintic for the treatment of swine, sheep, and other animals. In 1941 more than 2,000,000 pounds of phenothiazin were used for the treatment of domestic animals in the United States.

Xanthone.—Laboratory insecticidal tests indicated that xanthone was toxic to the mosquito larva, the codling moth larvae, the diamondback moth, the Southern armyworm, and termites. It has recently been made available in quantity and has been tested against codling moth larvae and other insects under field conditions.

Phthalonitrile. — Phthalonitrile is toxic to codling moth larvas, the screwworm, the Southern armyworm, the imported cabbageworm, the melonworm, the Hawaiian beet webworm, the Southern beet webworm, the cowpea weevil, the rice weevil, and termites.

Summary

Large quantities of insecticides are used to combat 7,000 kinds of injurious insects. The consumption of the older materials has increased in spite of the introduction of many new materials. There has been a rapidly expanding market for all insecticides, and this tendency should continue.

Mexico and the Central and South American republics can grow rotenone plants, also pyrethrum flowers, tree tobacco, and other plants yielding valuable insecticides. Advantage should be taken of this ability to produce in the Americas, insecticides which now must be transported half-way around the world.

—V—

Mathieson Alkali Net Lower

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., this city, had a net profit of $556,092 for the first half of this year, after $925,000 provision for Federal taxes, E. M. Allen, president, has reported. This is equal to 57 cents a share on 828,171 shares of common stock and compares with $997,344 or $1.10 a common share for the first half of 1941 when Federal tax charges were only $450,000, $475,000 less than this year's. Total earnings from operations amounted to $2,484,636 against $2,400,679 for the similar period last year.

—V—

Arnold F. Van Pelt has been placed in charge of business research for the United States Rubber Company. Akron, Ohio.

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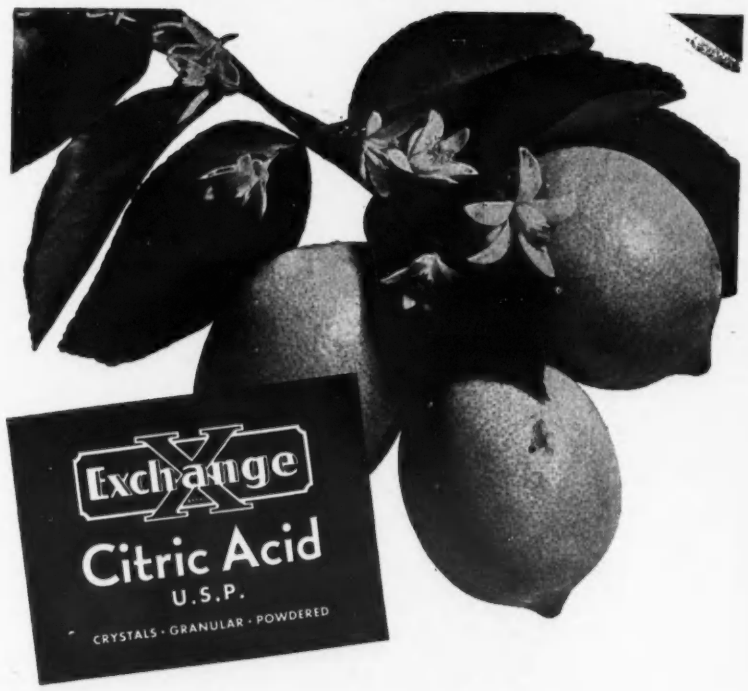

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